

THE North-China Herald

AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XII, No. 367.

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1874.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS in our Firm ceased on 30th April, 1874.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, China and Japan,
14th May, 1874.

33 o

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON in our Firm ceased on 30th ultimo. Mr. ROBERT HURTEN BRUCE has been admitted a Partner from this date.

TAIT & Co.

15ju 32

Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT.

THOS. FAIRHURST.

Hong Name—昌興 CHIONG-HING.

31my 27

Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD TOBIN has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong, China and Japan.

GILMAN & Co.

31jy 29

Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is admitted a Partner in our Firm in China and Hongkong from this date.

PURDON & Co.

31my 30

Shanghai, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. J. BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuracy, in Hongkong and China, from this date.

OLYPHANT & Co.

30se 24

Shanghai, 1st April, 1874.

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3au-74 45

8th Aug., 1873.

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "THE FAMILY HERALD, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: Its novels and tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories."

The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the FAMILY HERALD, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature; it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, MONTHLY 6d.

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N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. STEVENS, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.
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THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XII, No. 367.

SHANGHAI, MAY 16, 1874.

PRICE, Tls. 12 ½ AN.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Apr. 8	Hankow, ...	May 12
San Francisco, ...	" 1	Yokohama, ...	" 4
Hongkong, ...	May 10	Nagasaki, ...	" 10
Tientsin, ...	" 8	Foochow, ...	" 8

Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ...	Feb. 19	Received 23rd Mar.
Shanghai, ...	" 13	

BIRTHS.

At Yokohama, on 29th April, the wife of Mr. I. BUSH, of a son.

On the 19th March, at 28 Maida hill, West, the wife of A. ELLIEN, of a son.

On the 20th March, at Kenton House, Surbiton-hill, the wife of ALBERT SEVER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th April, at H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, by the Rev. W. B. Wright, M.A., THOMAS MANSON RYMER JONES, M.I.C.E., eldest son of Thomas Rymer Jones, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., of Westbourne Park, London, to MARGARET, second daughter of Henry St. John Joyner, Esq., Northwick, Harrow, England.

On the 20th March, at Dublin, O. LATHAM, of Foochow, China, to JANIE R., daughter of H. S. Rogers, C.E., Leinster-road, Rathmines.

DEATHS.

At Shanghai, on the 13th instant, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., of the late firm of Fletcher & Co., of China.

At Hongkong on the 30th April, Capt. PHILIP BENNETT, late of Hiogo, Japan.

On the 20th April, at Oldenburg, of Meningitis, CARL LEHMANN, aged 44 years.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Shanghai*, for Hankow—Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. W. W. Hyde, J. Hawes, E. P. Hague, G. Maltean, J. Reddie, F. M. Hague, W. S. MacLaine, A. Campbell, H. Overbeck, W. Cance, E. P. Evans, A. Hickling, N. Murton, T. M. Drysdale, and W. Gordon. Per str. *Golden Age*, for Yokohama—Messrs. E. Mayfield, F. D. Hitch, Major, R. Rowe, W. H. Dalglish, wife and child, E. Bowedanchon, and H. P. Buckley. For San Francisco—Mrs. W. A. West, Capt. G. W. Andrews, Mrs. G. W. Andrews, Mrs. J. A. Perkins and child, Messrs. Yung Wing and Tung Chewk.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Shanghai*, from Hankow—Mrs. Gordon and family, and Dr. Falkner. Per str. *Appin*, from Tientsin—Mr. R. H. Boyce. Per str. *Ningpo*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Evans, Walsh and W. Smidt. Per str. *Fychove*, from Hankow—Mr. W. F. Walker. Per P. M. str. *Acantha*—Rev. Mr. Salmon, Mrs. Salmon, Messrs. Buhring, John Ritchie, H. E. Bush and servant, Kohmaki and servant; Miss Palmer, 2 Malays, 5 Chinese, and 4 Japanese, steers. Per str. *Amazon*, from Hongkong—Messrs. Olyphant, Fuller and Harrison. From Marseilles—Messrs. Anderson, De Vos, Steenackers, Milson, E. Skinner, Lucas, Manson, Morris, and Findlay. From Suez—Mr. Molokoff. From Singapore—Mr. L. Ste. de Kergarioy. From Saigon—Mr. Roche. Per str. *Hupet*, from Chinkiang—Messrs. F. Carnie, McCullen, and Watson. Per str. *Yangtze*, from Hongkong—Messrs. R. E. Toeg, and A. Ezra. Per str. *Courier*, from Nagasaki—Captain Lowell, Messrs. Courage, Johnston, McPherson, and Chinese crew of the str. *Shaftesbury*. Per str. *Achilles*, from Singapore—Mr. Lindsley. From Hongkong—Mr. Koch. Per str. *Nanking*, from Chinkiang—Messrs. Davenport, U.S.N., Virmaire, and Cummings.

LEAVING.—Per *Orissa*, for Singapore—Mr. J. Donovan. Per *Glaucus*, for Amoy—Mr. J. Watson.

NOW READY,

A TRANSLATION OF THE "PEKING GAZETTE" for 1873; 8vo. cloth. Price—\$2.

For Sale, at the North-China Herald Office, and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s, No. 1a Canton Road.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

We are glad to observe that the conductors of the *North-China Herald* have again followed the commendable practice of reprinting in book form the translations from the *Peking Gazette*, which so constantly appear in the columns of that journal. The volume for 1873 is now before us, and it equals in interest the one previously published. It is often difficult to follow from day to day any record of political or social events, so as to grasp their real significance *en masse*. When, however, they are presented in one unbroken résumé, the task becomes easy, and the volume before us supplies a record of equal interest to the political economist and to the student of Chinese life. * * * The whole book in fact teems on every page with interesting and suggestive matter, and we can strongly

recommend it even if no higher aim be sought than mere amusement. To all who care about gaining some glimpse of the machinery by which the country is governed, however, these reprints are of much value. They give us a limning, imperfect and disjointed it is true, but nevertheless faithful, of how the Chinese think and act on all sorts of occasions. We hope that the enterprise shewn in publishing these translations will meet with its deserved success.—*China Mail*.

ALSO,

A TRANSLATION OF THE GAZETTE for 1872. Price—\$2. Reprinted from the *N.-C. Herald & S. C. & C. Gazette*. tf 666 no-a-w Shanghai, 4th March, 1874.

CHINA:
1868 to 1872.

A RETROSPECT OF POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS IN CHINA during the Five Years 1868 to 1872.

For sale at office of "North-China Herald," and at Messrs. KELLY & Co.'s 1A Canton Road. Price—\$2.50. tf 3052 Shanghai, 29th Sept., 1873.

The publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 3 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1874.

MR. HEPWORTH DIXON, we believe, has never, amongst his other attainments, set up to be a judge on matters Chinese. Rare, however, as is this instance of modesty on his part, it is none the less curious that one of the most explicit accounts of the Chinese doctrines of the Yang and the Yin may be found in the pages of "Spiritual Wives." Yet it is no invention of the author, but the description of the system worked out by the dreamer Schönherr, the "Pauper Paraclete." There can be little suspicion that Schönherr had ever heard of the Chinese development of the dual, male and female, principles; though it is possible that in his wanderings through the schools and universities of Germany he may have become partially acquainted with some of the books then written on Chinese subjects. Born in 1771 at Memel, the son of a grenadier in the army of Frederick the Great, he was sent to Königsberg to learn a trade. Too great a dreamer to work, he indulged in the fancies

which then were prevalent, and he thought he would like to read about good and evil, and become a shining light in the religious world. At seventeen he went then to the pauper school, but found himself too old to begin a regular course of study; he pored over books on theology, but found little to satisfy himself. He then commenced to hang on the skirts of the university, and attended the philosophical classes, but with a like result. At a little over twenty-one, or in the last decade of the 18th century, when men's minds were little turned towards the Far East, he determined to take up his pipe and wallet and trudge as German students do, through the principal seats of learning. He went to Griefswalde and Rostock, to Lembo and Rinteln on the Weser, and on the banks of that river discovered, or copied, or thought out—for which of the three verbs is most suitable for the occasion it is difficult to judge—his grand idea of “the dual principle of nature, the masculine and feminine elements in things; which was to occupy the Royal Court of Justice in Berlin for so many years.” We cannot do better than quote Mr. Dixon's own words. “The poor lad was sitting by the margin of a pool, when he noticed some plants floating in the water, and the question came to his lips. ‘How do they grow there?’ As he pondered on the mystery a voice awoke in his consciousness and said ‘It is water.’ He listened to it once again: ‘As it grows so has it grown,’ said the voice. Schönherr would not believe it, but on trying to find arguments in his brain against what the voice had said, he could not. Pondering much on this great principle of being, he came to own that it must be true. ‘Rain, dew, every moisture needed by plants—every shoot which, the younger it is, the more full of juice it is—everything was clear.’ The law of life, then, so clear to Schönherr, was the first principle of the universe; that he could see; but he could not tell as yet how the solid world could have arisen out of the liquid, the plant out of the pond. This trouble was soon ended. How does the perfume escape from plants? Ah! he cried in ecstasy, by the warmth. ‘Sun, fire, light—all of which come from a single principle,—Light, solidify the moist.’ Now he felt that he had got the results of nature in his grasp. Light is the male, the vivifier; Water the female, the mother. Eureka! these two arch beings, the supreme male and the supreme female, bound in eternal and

necessary wedlock, explain everything; for in this great wedlock of principles lies the only chance of the seed of things being brought to life.” The Chinese has exactly the same idea; he wishes to account for the tides. “The firmament breathes, and as its respirations blow the waters backward and forward, so the tide moves. The sun is male, the tide female, the moon likewise is female; naturally, therefore, the tide would be in relation with the moon” &c. In fact, the idea lying at the root of the Yang and the Yin could not be better or more clearly expressed, even to its details, than in the dreams of Schönherr. The resemblance is, however, so close that although we are fain to believe the human mind travels in very similar grooves in the East and the West, we can hardly imagine that the son of the Prussian grenadier did not, in his wanderings about the schools of Germany, pick up some work on China where the dual principle as there expounded was set forth. That he put it forward to the world as having been evolved from his own inner consciousness, is not sufficient evidence to disprove this. Dreamers have in all ages done likewise, picked up the thoughts of others and endeavoured to assimilate them in their own mental laboratory. Schönherr, not content with the Chinese conclusions for belief in the dual principles, endeavoured to make a religion out of his system. If marriage be the law of nature, it was easy to see that the one sex without the other could not be perfect; and this principle Mr. Dixon takes as the text of his “Spiritual Wives.” We are not going to review that book, but it would be curious if the societies treated of in that work really owed their origin to the access of a dreamer like Schönherr to some dusty and half-forgotten work on China, hidden in an obscure German college.

Summary of News.

The French mail of the 27th March arrived on the 12th, by the M. M. str. *Amazon*, and the English of April 3rd to-day, by the *Nizam*.

A homeward mail leaves to-morrow by the P. & O. str. *Orissa*.

The following Reuter's telegrams have been received during the week.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has introduced Bills amending the Judicature of Ireland and Scotland, and constituting one final Appeal Court for the United Kingdom and the Colonies.

The Lower House Convocation has adopted resolutions adverse Canterbury Bill.

The Durham Strike has terminated, the men having accepted the reduction.

There are prospects of the settlement of the Agricultural Lock-out, through the mediation of Members of Parliament.

There is a rumour of a China loan.

The frost has damaged the French vineyards to a considerable extent.

The French press, commenting on the Russell and Derby debate, affirm the earnest desire of France for peace.

General F. Colborne succeeds General Wingfield.

The Lords have passed the Land Transfer Bill, and read a second time the Archbishop of Canterbury's Bill.

The Commons have read a second time the New Licensing Bill.

There are renewed difficulties in the North of England, in the Iron and Coal Trade: 8000 Ironstone Miners struck yesterday.

There have been festivities in Holland, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the King's accession, who issued cordial proclamations, eulogising the people's attachment to the dynasty and their love of order.

A Medal has been instituted for the Acheen Expedition.

The Indian Government are relieving two million famine sufferers. 1300,000 tons of grain have been sent. Piece-work is enforced from the able-bodied.

Lord Carnarvon has decided that it is impossible to abandon the Gold Coast, but he intends consolidating it with Lagos under one administration.

The French Assembly has met; the proceedings were formal.

The Czar landed at Dover amid much enthusiasm and proceeded to Windsor.

The winner of the Chester Cup is *Organist*; 2nd, *Leoninus*; 3rd, *Bertram*.

The Chilians have imprisoned the Captain of an English Coasting Steamer, capized with Chilian passengers. The British Minister has demanded his release, and an indemnity.

The French Settlement has been quiet during the week. Several French men-of-war have arrived, and a number of Chinese soldiers are stationed on the outskirts. Details of what has occurred since our last report, will be found on another page. It is fair to remark of the lettersigned D.J.M., which appears in our correspondence columns, that it gives a purely Chinese version of the affair, and, we consider, goes too far in its effort to exonerate the rioters.

We have to acknowledge the report of the Anglo-American Municipal Council for 1873-4. It covers 138 pages and is supplemented by an appendix of 23 pages. It shows a surplus revenue over the estimate for 1873-4 of Tls. 17,000. This has obviated the necessity of raising several loans that were sanctioned at the last Ratepayers' meeting. An analysis of the Report will be found in our editorial columns. The annual meeting of Ratepayers will be held on Monday.

The Municipal Council have published a Special Report on proposed Municipal Buildings, which will be considered with much interest. Four alternative schemes are proposed. 1° The building a completely new range of Municipal premises for Tls. 100,000. 2° Re-leasing the present premises at a yearly cost of Tls. 6,012. 3° The erection of a smaller range of buildings, for Tls. 37,000, retaining and repairing (at a cost of Tls. 5,000) the existing Police Barracks. 4° The purchase of Messrs. Geo. Barnet & Co.'s property at a cost of Tls. 45,000 (including Tls. 5,000 for alterations and repairs), and here also, as in No. 3, retaining and repairing (for Tls. 5,000) the existing Police Barracks. The Council recommend the latter scheme.

The Appendix to the Report comprises Reports from the Health Officer, the Telegraph Engineer, and the Public Garden Committee.—Mr. Rothwell records the favourable progress of the Garden, and recommends the purchase of a new Band Pavilion. We need hardly say the Report fails to represent the care and attention which have made the Garden so pleasing a resort; and for which the community are greatly indebted to the Committee.—The Telegraph Engineer's report relates principally to the facilities now existing for giving alarm of fire. The Central Police Station is also the Central Fire Station, and is connected by wire with—1st. The French Municipal Hall, 2nd. The Club, 3rd. The Victoria Engine House, 4th. The Hongkew Police Station, 5th. The Hongkew Hook & Ladder Shed, 6th. Mr. Blethen's residence. Mr. Bishop suggests that red boards should be put up in the vicinity of Stations, bearing notice that, in case of fire occurring in the neighborhood, the Fire Brigade may be alarmed from these spots.—The chief feature in the pamphlet is of course Dr. Henderson's report, which deals forcibly with the leading sanitary questions. Stress is laid on the occurrence of typhoid fever during the past year, and we notice that 1 among 54 deaths of residents and 1 among 36 of non-residents occurred from this cause.—The condition of the drains is spoken of in this connexion; the Municipal Engineer asserts that the new drains are found to be free from deposit and convey little but surface water, but as it is asserted that effluvia have been observed to arise, ventilators provided with charcoal trays are being constructed. A practical suggestion is that masters of hongs should see that their back premises are kept clean; if this is done, and surface drains are made in all Chinese streets, there will not, we think, be very much left to complain of.—Dr. Henderson again urges the question of Slaughter-houses, but objects to their construction on the present site, where the soil and surroundings are saturated with filth from past years' operations.—The deposit of garbage on low-lying lands within the Settlement is very rightly objected to. Anyone passing by a "bed" of this rubbish can appreciate the reason. Dr. Henderson advises that it be all burned.

We observe from the Municipal Report that the re-assessment of Foreign House property has shown a total increase of Tls. 56,128 on the previous valuation,—the total estimated value being now Tls. 484,000 in the English Settlement and Tls. 99,000 in Hongkew; and the re-assessment of land an increase of Tls. 2,242,635—the total estimated value being now Tls. 6,133,985 in the English Settlement and Tls. 1,361,019 in Hongkew.

Mr. Magnussen gave his second Soirée Musicale at the Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening. The programme was select and the performance remarkably good.

A cricket match, Old v. New Residents in the Far East, was played on Wednesday. The latter won in one innings.

The regatta for the Spring Cup of the S. Y. C. was sailed on Tuesday. The Cup was won by the *Nimrod*. The Ship's Boat race was won by a boat of the French barque *Amiral Devoule*.

Professor Vanek promises his first performance to-night at the Lyceum. Judging from a sample of his art which he displayed in our office the other day, an amusing evening may be anticipated. The Professor had to pay a shroff \$3, and produced a coin which he declared to be worth 60 cents. The Professor insisted and the shroff insisted, till the former seized the coin, and split it into three.—Tableau!

The Am. steamer *Shaftesbury* has been sold, through Messrs. Morris, Lewis & Co., to the Japanese Government. The figure is said to be \$47,000.

The P. & O. str. *Delta* has been sold to the Japanese Government for \$100,000.

On Thursday Mr. Carlson, the harbour-master at Woosung, heard from a pilot boat that communication had been held with some Tsung-ming fishermen, who reported that they had picked up and buried the body of a foreign child, believed to be Captain Kofod's son, whose death by drowning under very melancholy circumstances, was reported some time ago. The men offered to give up the body for \$30 reward, but those on the pilot boat being without sufficient ready money to pay this amount could only suggest to them to take it to Woosung, giving them means to go there, and the assurance that the reward would be paid them. It is thought probable that they had heard of a reward being offered and had thus come to claim it. The relatives have arranged to meet them.

The latest Hankow steamers must have found the Yangtze uncomfortably crowded as they came down! They report having met, in addition to the usual river fleet, the ocean steamers *Glenartney*, *Glenfalloch*, *Cawdor Castle*, *Hongkong*, *Agamemnon*, and *Gordon Castle* on their way up for new teas. There promises to be no scarcity of tonnage at Hankow, the six vessels representing a capacity of about 15,000 tons. And fifteen Chaaees went up in the C. N. str. *Shanghai* on Tuesday, to help open the market.

We have received a copy of the 27th Annual Report of the Chinese Hospital at Shanghai, under the care of Dr. Johnston. A précis of the Report was included in our report of the Subscribers' Meeting last month.

Our PEKING correspondent writes that the examination for the degree of Tsin-sze began on the 23rd.—The Peruvian Minister has left for Tientsin, where he will conclude negotiations for his treaty, with Li Hung-chang.

A meeting of Landrenters was held at KIUKIANG on the 25th ult.—The accounts show a balance in hand of Tls. 69 after an expenditure of Tls. 548.—Certain repairs to the Bund being needed, it was resolved to raise the necessary funds: 1st by Wharfage Dues, 2nd by leasing a portion of the Bund Frontage.—Messrs. Anderson, Kopsch and Shaw were elected a Municipal Council for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Gordon Bros'. HANKOW Circular says musters of the new Tea are expected about the 17th inst. A few musters have been exhibited, but owing to the small quantity of Tea shewn, it is impossible to

make any remarks on the quality. Tea-men report that higher prices are being given this season than last, more especially for Onfaas and Ningehows.—The steamers *Glenfalloch*, *Glenartney*, *Cawdor Castle* and *Hongkong* are in port, and the *Agamemnon* and *Gordon Castle* immediately expected.—The Import market has continued very quiet during the past fortnight, and sales have been on a much less scale, especially for Grey Shirtings, in which a considerable decline has taken place for common chops, while dealers are not inclined to operate even at the low prices now ruling. There is no material change to notice in Raw Cotton, which is quoted Tls. 9.50 a 10.30 per picul. Stock, 11,000 bales.

News is still conflicting, about the Japanese expedition to FORMOSA. Yokohama papers all write as though it were stopped, while the Nagasaki papers continue to chronicle the departure of ships. Perhaps a fresh report which comes from Corea may supply a key to the difficulty. It is said the Coreans have murdered the crew of a Japanese junk lately wrecked on their coast. If this is the case, there may be hesitation whether the expedition shall not be diverted northwards; but our own belief is that the Formosan affair will be carried through first.

An AMOY correspondent writes on the 11th inst.—The latest arrivals include the French man-of-war *d'Estrées* from Hongkong, a Japanese gunboat and troopship from Japan, and the *United Service* and *Yangtze* from Hongkong. We are also in possession, by the overland courier from Foochow, of the *Foochow Herald*, dated the 7th inst., from which it appears that the first trip between the two ports was accomplished in 46 hours.

Regarding the Japanese expedition to Formosa, the *Foochow Herald* says—"Eight battalions of Japanese troops are reported to have landed on the east coast of Formosa, for the ostensible purpose of operating against the aborigines. As the island forms a portion of this province, we await with much interest the action of the Chinese authorities in regard to the invasion of their territory. Our impression is that the Viceroy's military force is inadequate to make a successful resistance, even if disposed to do so; and we further venture to question the ability of the Japanese army to surmount the great obstacles presented by the mountainous nature and jungle of the country in which they will be called upon to operate."—It is very evident, from the appearance of things here, that they intend making the attempt, however; and I cannot ascertain any facts which would lead me to believe that operations are to be suspended, as was lately stated by the *Japan Mail*. The Japanese gunboat is now getting up steam for leaving.

Full summaries of JAPAN and HONGKONG News will be found on another page.

We regret to learn from SINGAPORE the death of the Rev. A. S. Malet, late chaplain of H. M. S. *Cadmus*. Mr. Malet fell overboard from the P. & O. str. *Avoca* and was drowned.

The latest news from ACHEEN will be found among our Java items.

Editorial Selections.

THE RIOT ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

THE recent disturbances on the French Concession suggests one or two thoughts of interest to the dwellers in the Settlement north of the Yang-king-pang. Experience teaches us that we are never quite sure of the Chinese. At some supposed provocation they may always resort to violent measures; and we may find that houses are on fire, and men and women beaten or stabbed, when we are dwelling in the calm assurance that everything is going on peacefully and that the *entente cordiale* is unbroken. The rumours of impending trouble that were borne to our ears just before the Tientsin Massacre were very slight and scattered; and when the catastrophe came, every foreigner in China was unprepared. Reports of intended attacks on foreigners are as common as dust storms, in Peking; and therefore, were any fresh tragedy to be enacted in the North, it would very likely find the Ministers and their subordinates unprepared to cope with the difficulty.

There is another consideration which occurs to us, when reading the account of the *émeute* of Sunday. We should never neglect the beginnings of trouble in this country. Chinese grievances are usually very small at first, but they grow amazingly in a short time. The natives of the Middle Kingdom are the greatest gossips in the world. They meet and talk over the smallest occurrence, until it assumes formidable proportions; and in Teashops and at Guild meetings affairs of interest are handled freely, and canvassed in all their different aspects, with a relish and an animus that assort ill with the reputation of the Mongol for apathy. Thus the slightest incident is magnified, and a trivial act of inadvertence on the part of a foreigner is presented with so many cross lights upon it that it soon assumes the appearance of a violent aggression on the rights of the native. And, if the foreigner himself is careless about redressing the little wrong, or withholds an explanation of the circumstance which is misunderstood, it naturally happens that the exaggerated view gathers strength and consistence, and that the spark finds a combustible heap ready to blaze at the smallest provocation. Indeed we often do not know even the import of the gossip, or at least the degree of importance to be attached to it. The moral of all this is the old maxim: *Obsta principibus*. Nearly every *émeute*, from the Gordon Riots in London, to the affair of last Sunday in Shanghai, might have been checked if the officials had acted at the outset with consideration and firmness. But there seems a fatality in these things, and the one man who was specially called upon for a display of energy and promptitude is too often found slumbering at his post.

As we said above, however, we have learned lessons from the riot that we shall do well to lay to heart. Some of these we have named. Another is, that the efficiency of our Volunteer Corps is confirmed—nothing could have been more creditable than the "turn out" on Sunday and Monday nights. Within the shortest possible time Artillery, Rangers, and Infantry were mustered and in efficient order of march. They were efficiently commanded; and all necessary authority was present, in the Chairman of the Municipal Council and the Foreign Consuls, to give legality to their action, had action been necessary. We trust that this lesson will revive that conveyed by the excitement of 1870, and will again convince all foreigners of the necessity for a strong Volunteer organisation. The commendation bestowed on the Corps both by the Civil and Military Commandants, on its return to the Bund Sunday night, was well deserved. We could wish the numerous body of spectators who assembled on Monday to witness the second parade, could feel that the praise implied a degree of satire on themselves, for their absence from the ranks. We have always said that Shanghai ought to be able to maintain a Corps at least 500 strong; and we should be glad if this new experience tended to bring up the strength of the S. V. C. to that number.

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT.

In taking up the Municipal Report for 1873-4, we naturally look first for the statement of the Finance Committee, and note with pleasure "a gratifying improvement in the financial position of the Municipality." The actual Revenue of 1872-3 was Tls. 229,000, and fell short by Tls. 15,899 of the actual expenditure. It was considered, however, that Tls. 9,000 of this sum (the cost of the Free Ferry Bridge) was fairly leviable by loan, as part of the expenses attendant on acquiring the Soochow Bridge property; leaving an actual working deficit of Tls. 6,900. The revenue for 1873-4 was estimated by the outgoing Council at Tls. 230,202, but this was cut down, by the refusal of the Ratepayers to sanction a proposed increase in the rate of House assessment, to Tls. 219,000. The discussion on this subject will not have passed from the recollection of our readers. We urged at the time that the Municipal revenue on its present basis had hitherto fully sufficed, and that it was wiser to extricate the Finances by a loan from the slough into which they had drifted, than to disturb a standard of taxation which had been found to work well. The Ratepayers, also taking this view, refused the increase asked for; and, as will be seen from the figures we go on to quote, the result has fully justified their decision. The actual revenue has turned out Tls. 236,500, which has been spent to within Tls.

160. Not only, then, has the previous year's deficit been paid off; but the surplus revenue has obviated the necessity for raising some loans:—namely Tls. 8,164 for new rifles and ammunition, Tls. 3,242 for new roads, and Tls. 6,361 for Hongkew creek bunding—which the Council had been authorised to provide for by debentures. The expenditure has been Tls. 265,000, or some Tls. 28,500 in excess of income—an amount exactly equalling the cost of the new Soochow Creek and Free Ferry bridges. This has been met by a loan of Tls. 21,000 and the proceeds of sale of the iron bridge, Tls. 7,500. We shall not stay, here, to ask whether it would not have been wiser to raise these loans, and devote all available funds to mending roads which were rapidly becoming an impediment rather than a means to traffic; we only note the very satisfactory condition of finance brought about by the elasticity of the revenue and the administration of the retiring Council.

The total variation from the budget has been an increase of Tls. 43,318 and a decrease of Tls. 8,512 in the receipts, and an increase of Tls. 59,000 and a decrease of Tls. 24,000 in the expenditure. Details of the variations under each head are clearly given in a tabular statement at pages 133-4 of the Report, and we need only point here to some of the chief items. Taking first the receipt side, we note a decrease of Tls. 7,200 from the estimated yield of the General Municipal rate—the only feature worthy of notice, we are happy to say, on this side of the account and explained by the action of the Ratepayers, to which we have already referred. The apparent deficit represents in fact an actual increase of Tls. 1,500; the deduction effected from the estimate by the refusal to increase taxation having been Tls. 8,700. Wharfage dues, on the other hand, have yielded Tls. 4,197 in excess of the estimate; Wheelbarrows Tls. 1,277, the Local Post Office Tls. 1,052, and Foreign and Native Taverns Tls. 1,550. The Public Works Department unexpectedly contributed Tls. 10,000, under circumstances explained at page 105; the chief item is the sale of the iron bridge for Tls. 7,500, and that of the old wooden bridge, of sundry drain pipes, &c., &c., go to make up the total. An item of Tls. 1,400 under the head of Municipal stores can hardly be called revenue, inasmuch as it also arises from the sale of property (coal); but it goes to swell the general total, and to help make up a surplus which, even without these adventitious aids, would still have been respectable.

Turning now to the Expenditure, we note first a decrease of Tls. 3,960 under Police, arising, however, not from reduced but from over-estimated expenditure. We can sympathise with the feelings of a somewhat straitened Council, on discovering the error. Considerable reductions are also shown under the

head of Nuisance Department, General Establishment, and Public Works; while the allowance for Contingencies, which the present Council have discarded, comes in satisfactorily to swell the credit. Tls. 3,391 of 5,950 allotted in the last budget for drainage, have not been expended, while Tls. 3,424 have been devoted to bunding the Hongkew Creek! Tls. 1,866 have been expended on roads, in excess of Tls. 28,000 allotted. The allotment was miserably insufficient; and we think the Council would have been held fully justified if they had devoted their whole surplus to this object, and raised all the loans sanctioned by the Ratepayers to meet special outlay which has been actually met out of income. The cost of the Free Ferry and new Soochow bridge, and of the Martini-Henri Rifles and ammunition for the Volunteers, are "increases" on the estimates, having been sanctioned and provided for by special votes of the Ratepayers. The usual increase is shown under the head of printing and stationery, resulting from the usual attempt to cut the estimate down below a practicable level. We may predict with certainty a similar increase under the same heads in 1874-5, to disturb the symmetry of the nicely balanced budget for the current year. The Fire Department also shows a large excess (Tls. 2,500)—attributable, we are told, to increased expenditure on account of the Hongkew Hook and Ladder Company and the new Steam Fire Engine. We are glad to learn this Department now possesses all the plant likely to be required. The outlay upon it has been far heavier than was first contemplated; and the cost, which ought to have been met chiefly by the Insurance Offices, has fallen with undue weight on the Municipality. The Council acknowledge a handsome list of donations from the Local Offices and from certain property-owners, towards the new Steam Fire Engine; but at the Home Offices are one and all absent from the list. Small donations in acknowledgment of service rendered, are acknowledged from three Home Offices—the Phoenix (Tls. 150), the Sun (150), and the Guardian (20)—whose names deserve rescue from the depths of the pamphlet; while those of others, like the Royal, which does a great local business without contributing a cent, deserve equal mention, by contrast.

II.

WE regret to learn, from the Municipal Report, that one wish expressed by the Ratepayers at the last Annual Meeting, has been neglected. Almost the last resolution then carried was to the effect that a revision of the Land Regulations was necessary; that the Consular Body be requested to take the matter in hand; and that Messrs. Bell, Johnson, Hayes, Michie, Nissen, Iveson and Forbes be appointed a Committee to confer with and assist the Consuls. The subject was brought up at a meeting

of Consuls held in June last, at which these gentlemen were present, but was carefully relegated back to them—and, apparently, shelved. The Consuls were not prepared with any specific proposal; the Committee thought the Ratepayers' resolution looked to the Consuls for initiative; and the deadlock was overcome by a platitudinal resolution as follows: "That the Committee of Ratepayers be requested to take evidence for the information of the Consular Body, as to the defects alleged to exist in the Regulations as now constituted; and that such report be circulated, previous to a further meeting of the Consuls and the Ratepayers' Committee." Of course no evidence has been taken; therefore no report has been circulated; and, so far as revising the Land Regulations go, no further meeting of Consuls has been held. We regret that the matter has so dropped, because it involves no great difficulty, and is at the same time urgent. What is wanted, is really re-writing rather than violent alteration of the Regulations. The present Code is so badly worded and so tangled, that disputes arise as to the actual interpretation of rules that exist. Re-written and rearranged, the Regulations would, with very few changes and additions, meet adequately the needs of the Settlement. The work is not work that can be effectually done in Committee. Ratepayers of experience may annotate errors and suggest interpolations; but the actual work should be done by one man—some one well conversant with the Municipality, and able to write lucid English.

Pending, however, the complete revision that is needed, one point may be advantageously cleared up at the Ratepayers' meeting on Monday. Although the tendency is, very much, to leave immediate interest in Municipal matters behind in the Assembly Hall, no one will have forgotten the discussions that have taken place, and the annoyance that has been caused at successive meetings, by the presence of proxy voters. We do not mean proxies of absentees who, whether Land-renters, Householders, or in what way soever they may be qualified, are justly entitled to have an influence in matters affecting their interest. Their absence does not imply carelessness of Municipal matters, but the existence of more pressing business; their forethought, indeed, in giving a proxy, tends to show interest, and implies that their attorney is instructed in their views. What we do object to, and what the large majority of Ratepayers object to, is the admission, at public meetings, of proxies of Ratepayers who are present in Shanghai, but are too careless to attend. Absence in these cases does usually imply carelessness. A very small proportion of qualified Ratepayers are absolutely prevented from attending at these meetings—one day in the year; though a large proportion are so little interested in matters Municipal that they do not

care to aid, by voice or vote, in the efforts of their fellows to promote the public weal. The recent election of Councillors, when only 116 out of some 230 qualified voters cared to walk round to the Council offices to poll, exactly illustrates our argument. We may safely assume that not 20 of the 116 absentees were actually unable to spare one hour during the two days the polling lasted. Yet it is from among these absentees—from among those, that is, who are too indifferent to exercise their functions, that proxies are easily collected. We may safely assume that the large majority of such proxies are given by men either having or feeling little interest in the questions that may arise, and given without question as to the policy they will be used to support. As we said, in writing about a notable discussion at the last Ratepayers' meeting: if a man having interests in Shanghai is necessarily absent, it is fair that he should be represented; but it is not fair that actual residents who are too indifferent to attend a debate should give proxy votes beforehand, on a subject which they have not heard argued. A division in which a dozen men on one side overrule three dozen on the other, is not a healthy division, and is sure to cause irritation. We have often urged that we do not think the privilege rests on any sound basis; and we would gladly see a Resolution unmistakably abrogating it, passed at the ensuing meeting.

OUR TREATY WITH KASHGAR.

WE have referred, from time to time, to the progress of Mr. Forsyth's mission to Kashgar, and are glad now to record its arrival and the signature of the treaty. Mr. Forsyth was empowered to negotiate. The mission was received in Kashgar with the same cordial and eager hospitality that has been accorded it since entering the territory of the Ameer. The Mahomedans of Eastern Turkestan seem to be free from the prejudices which hamper their co-religionists in India, and to be well-disposed towards Western people and Western customs. The Ameer himself received the Embassy with unfeigned delight, and expressed a warm desire to co-operate with the Viceroy in promoting commerce. The letters and presents sent respectively by the Queen and by Lord Northbrook were delivered on the 11th December, and the *Friend of India* correspondent tells us that the Ameer in reply spoke of the high honour conferred upon him by Her Majesty in thus recognising him, "comparing her greatness and splendour to that of the sun in the heavens, in the warmth of whose rays he, 'helpless mortal,' was permitted to bask." He acknowledged gratefully the assistance lately afforded by the British Minister to his envoy at Constantinople, and alluded to the measures adopted by the Viceroy for the improvement of trade between his country and Hindostan. The treaty was signed on the 2nd February. It is purely commercial, and

seems likely to forward its object. The disabilities under which Hindoo traders laboured in a Mahomedan country are swept away, and no sort of restriction will be placed upon caravans going to or coming from India. A small import duty of 2½ per cent will be charged on the value of merchandize imported into the Ameer's territory; but the Government of India will admit, free, goods coming into India from Kashgaria. The question of Russian policy of course came up, in a State bordering on Russia's latest acquisitions; and all the influence of the Indian Government, through its representative, was thrown into the scale of peace. Mr. Forsyth's counsel to the Ameer was to keep faith with Russia; and this will be no easy task for him, when it is said the Turkomans of the West are calling on their coreligionists to join in a *jehad* against the infidel intruder. A British resident is to be appointed to the Court of Kashgar, and the Ameer will send a representative either to Calcutta or Lahore, so that the intimate relations opened up are in no danger of lapsing for want of intercourse.

The report given of the condition of the inhabitants will surprise many. "Everywhere we passed," says the Correspondent whom we have before quoted, "we have been struck by the activity of the people and the busy life which centres round their bazars. They are exceedingly well-to-do, live in good houses, are well clothed and fed, and with but few exceptions manage to produce either a pony or a donkey for riding purposes. Every one trades; the country farmer brings in his produce to the city, and carries away warm chogahs, hats and smart boots for his wife. The keeper of a restaurant invests his savings in Khoten skein silk, and regularly maintains an establishment of hawkers who circulate through the bazar. Chintzes, cloths, teas, spices and the articles of daily consumption and requirement are constantly changing hands, and pass from merchant to retail dealer; and finally wander far and wide, in exchange for the pigeons, poultry, eggs and garden produce of the districts. The spirit of trade has certainly taken possession of the Ameer's subjects. On ordinary days the number of shops in the bazar does not attract particular attention; but at the weekly market these are supplemented by hundreds of stalls, where numdahs, silk and cotton cloths, hats, boots and articles of apparel, soap, candles and what not are exposed in large quantities; the streets swarm with hawkers, and the livestock markets are full of life and activity." Still the writer warns Indian merchants that an exhaustive demand for Manchester goods need not be expected to flow as an immediate matter of course, from the conclusion of the treaty. Firstly, no treaty can pull down the Karakorum pass—our readers may remember the description which we published in March last, of the passage of the Embassy over this snow-bound ridge; and secondly, there is a deplorable absence of money in Kashgar. "With all the shouting and bargaining and fun that goes on in Kashgar on a Thursday, there are but copper coins in circulation, 25 of which go to make a tungah, which has a current value of something less than sixpence." Every-

thing nearly is done therefore by barter; but the Ameer is taking steps to remedy this inconvenience, and already beginning to issue gold and silver coins from his mint.

Politically and commercially speaking, then, it will be seen that Mr. Forsyth's Mission has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations. It has opened up intercourse with a well-disposed and well-to-do people, and has established relations which may help them to hold their own in the independence they have so lately gained. It is barely ten years since these regions were subject to China, and the Ameer with whom Mr. Forsyth has been negotiating was a rebel leader. The description given by the Mission of the general prosperity, shows that he at least knows how to rule; but it too often happens that the ability which carves out an Asiatic kingdom ceases with the death of the founder. The energy and intelligence which have enabled the present Ameer to create a principality out of an outlying dependency of China, may enable him to uphold and consolidate his power; but these faculties are needed to guard a State pressed between Russia and China; and if he fail to transmit them to his successors, the independence of Eastern Turkestan may be short-lived. In the meantime, our best wishes go with the interesting people through whose territory used to run the old trade between Europe and the Far East, and whom Mr. Forsyth has brought again into communication with the world.

STEAM FERRY BOATS.

AN experiment recently tried with satisfactory results at Hongkong might we think fairly be repeated in other parts of China. We allude to the establishment of a steam ferry running between the island and the main land. It is not many months since some enterprising individual, with a steam launch for which he had no present work, hit on the idea of running her with passengers across the harbour. The scheme paid beyond expectation; the more frequently the boat ran across, the more her services seemed to be in demand, until at last a half-hourly service was established. It was then found that the original boat was too small, and we now learn that the Hongkong and Macao Steamboat Co. have determined on placing one of their passenger boats, the *Feiwan*, to make regular trips between Victoria and the various villages and landing places at the opposite side of the harbour. Those who are acquainted with Hongkong need scarcely be told that these villages are situated in a mountainous district, possessed of no roads, and in fact far out of the usual highroads of native trade. That any traffic should exist in such a neighbourhood is a wonder, rather than that it should be able to support the ferry to the extent it has done. Yet here, as the local papers remark, facilities for intercourse have caused the development of an unlooked-for traffic. Now what has been done in Hongkong

under such unfavourable auspices, we cannot help thinking might be attempted in other parts of China, where the surrounding circumstances are much more favourable. At Shanghai, for instance, there are many crowded ferries across the river. Possibly the passage is too short to be suitable for the introduction of a steamboat. But the same cannot be said of the traffic between this and Woosung. Woosung is an important place in the boat trade of the district. It smells of the sea, and its inhabitants are drawn from all parts of the coast. A Woosung passenger boat is a sight in China; every available space occupied with man, woman or child. Yet communication with Woosung under the present system is very irregular. Tides and winds interfere with the passage, and the Chinaman who gets on board at Namtow can little calculate when he will arrive at the other end of his journey, thirteen miles or so off. If Hongkong can support a steamer to connect with the mainland, it certainly seems that Woosung could do far more.

It is, however, along the Yangtze that the need of steam ferries is most urgent. Chinkiang is a case in point. Here the first great line of traffic from north to south crosses the river. The Yang-tze is much exposed at this point, more especially in the winter months. The miserable native boats are often prevented from plying for days at a time, and the only means of crossing the river are by mustering the boats belonging to a humane Society. Junks with cargoes have often to lie on an exposed shore for days together, being utterly unable to stem the force of wind and tide. Kwachow, at the entrance of the northern section of the Imperial canal, is only some three miles from Chinkiang, yet the passage is at most times a difficult one for the native boats. In fact a boat stationed at Chinkiang for tonnage purposes alone would to all appearance find ample employment, independent of the very large passenger traffic waiting to be developed. At Hankow matters are almost worse. At one side of the river is the important town and foreign settlement of Hankow, at the other the provincial capital, Woosung. The sole means of communication between the two is a wretched native ferry. In freshets or during a strong wind the passage becomes as dangerous as going down the China coast in a steamer, and at all times it is slow and inconvenient. Indeed, so practically isolated are the two sides of the river that the two towns have come to be inhabited by an entirely distinct class of people. A Woosung man neither speaks nor looks like his neighbour from Hankow; and we might venture to affirm that a very large proportion, possibly the majority, have never seen the foreign settlement at Hankow, except in a distant view across the mile and a quarter of intervening river. We have sketched out the peculiar cases of Chin-

kiang and Hankow, as they are both treaty ports; and it is difficult to discover where any hitch can lie; but all the large cities on the river suffer from the same inconveniences. At Nanking there is a large cross-river traffic; at Woohoo a still greater. Anking is in the same difficulty with respect to the south of Anhwei province, as Wuchang is with regard to northern Hupeh. At all these spots not only would steam ferries be found productive, but the convenience of the inhabitants and the duties of the Government would be vastly expedited. It is now five years since the Chinese Government gravely proposed as a matter of treaty to place a tug-boat on the Poyang Lake. This infinitesimal instalment of progress has not yet been accomplished. There are meanwhile, about our waters, a sufficient number of small craft to make a beginning of such a trial as has proved successful in Hongkong, and we would hail the introduction of a few ferries such as we have suggested, as likely to be beneficial to all concerned.

THE RIOT ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

Everything has been quiet on the Concession during the week.

There was a rumour current on Monday that the Ningpo-men intended another outbreak, should the French Council disregard the Consul-General's action, and that they would be helped by the Cantonese; but it was based on so improbable a contingency, and was so unlikely in itself after the display of force which the last riot evoked, that we dismiss it with the mere mention. It is probably true only in so far that the Southern Chinese sympathise with their Ningpo confrères in the matter.

Statements vary as to the light in which the Chinese regard the disturbance of the 3rd inst. Some consider that it has brought matters to a head in a very successful manner, count the few insignificant lives lost in it a trifle, and assert that it was pre-arranged and the ringleaders were in the pay of the Guild. The last statement is denied, however, and seems the less likely because some of the Guild Trustees were to have met the Chairman of the French Council on the day following the riot, and were thus in a position to know that their representations would be reconsidered. And now, seeing the extent to which the naval force in harbour has been augmented, and the large contingent of Chinese soldiers who seem to be installed as a permanent guard at the Joss-house, there can be little apprehension that the people will be ill-advised enough to again risk an outbreak. In the meantime, the Guild have run up a fence to define their boundaries, in pursuance of the suggestions contained in the proclamations by the Consul-General and the Taotai. We have heard the probable claims for damages by the disturbance estimated at various sums, from Tls. 50,000 up to Tls. 250,000! There is no doubt, however, that the sum total will be large, swelled as it will be by indirect claims on account of depreciation of property through the withdrawal of tenants.

A considerable French force is accumulating here. The transport *Rance* came up on Tuesday with a force of 500 men, and since then the iron-clad corvette *Montcalm* has arrived with a personnel of 600 men.—The corvette *Estrees* has also arrived from Hongkong, and is lying at Woosung, where she has been joined by the *Rance*.

We were glad to see that the Chinese guards were removed from the streets in the French Settlement on Monday. They are now, we believe, stationed only at the west end of the Rue du Consulat and at the Ningpo Joss House. The fact of some more soldiers having been seen coming down the Sikaway Creek Monday, gave rise to a report that 1,000 (!) more men were coming; whereas the fact was, we believe, that they were a portion of the 400 Fungwan-shan men originally ordered down, and of whom an instalment only had previously arrived. The Futai's soldiers are said to have been withdrawn, and the Fungwan-shan men who now garrison the place are stationed at the Little-South-Gate Camp and the Ningpo Joss House.

Many complaints are made of their impertinence to foreigners, and probably with reason. A Chinese soldier is a very rowdy animal at best, and these men are fresh from the country, unaccustomed to foreigners and probably elated by the idea that they are here to protect us. We think, however, the rudeness is rather the result of ignorance and curiosity than of malevolence. They do not spare their own countrymen, either in the matter of insolence or squeezing.

The English Municipal Council have taken charge of the signals upon which the Volunteer Force is to turn out. They are to be six peals of the firebell, continued it necessary for fifteen minutes; the hoisting halfmast of the British ensign, reversed, at the alarm flagstaff, to be followed by four guns from the Senior Naval Officer's Ship. At night, blue lights will be burned. This is however only a formality, as regards the present affair, which may probably be considered settled; notwithstanding that an effort will, we hear, be made at Peking to induce M. de Geoffroy to reverse the Consul-General's decision. That would be the worst error of all. We think the Council should have given way on the point that caused the riot; and that the Consul-General was wrong in overruling them, because he did so weakly in face of a riot. Order should have been restored, and compensation made, first. Put now, to reassert the original claim would be a double mistake.

The following proclamation has been issued by the Fantai and Taotai, jointly, in reference to the late riot:—

YING, Provincial Treasurer of Kiangsoo, and SHEN, Taotai of Shanghai, issue the following Proclamation:—

It appears that a riot occurred in the French Concession on the 3rd of May, which from being at first merely a slight ill-feeling arising out of a verbal dispute, grew to be an affair of serious dimensions because the matter was not reported to the authorities for their decision, but people took upon themselves to assemble in crowds and commit unlawful acts. Such proceedings are a serious infraction of the laws, and, hereafter, will certainly not be

passed over. In future, if any persons, looking with contempt on the laws, presume again to create a riot, the Chinese and Foreign authorities will use their united efforts to put it down. Wherefore, this Proclamation is issued. Let all classes of men take notice that each is to attend to his own business and exhort his neighbours to good behaviour. Do not again incur the penalties of the laws and repent only when too late. Meantime, the criminals implicated in the present disturbance will be arrested and severely punished.

We have been requested to print the following protest which has been drawn up by the French Residents at Shanghai, against the late action of the Consul-General. Excepting of course the gentlemen connected with the Consulate, the Council, and the Missions, who were not asked to sign, it bears we believe the signatures (21) of nearly all the unofficial French residents of Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, le 5 Mai, 1874.

Monsieur le Consul-Général,—Français ou Protégés Français, nous avions pensé jusqu'à ce jour que le premier soin de notre représentant à Shanghai serait, lorsque les circonstances le demanderaient, de sauvegarder les intérêts de ses nationaux. Les concessions faites hier, à un moment inopportun, devant les menaces d'une populace qui avait organisé le désordre, détruit la propriété, et attenté à la vie de plusieurs d'entre nous, nous ont cruellement détrompés. Nous n'avons pas la prétention d'examiner, encore moins de critiquer les mesures consulaires qui ont donné une trop grande importance aux événements de dimanche; nous venons simplement protester contre la proclamation affichée hier à la porte du Consulat-Général, proclamation qui, en accordant aux Chinois des concessions qui doivent être considérées comme arrachées par la violence, met nos biens et nos vies dans le danger d'être de nouveau attaqués. Si la protection de notre Consul-Général nous fait défaut, à qui devrons-nous avoir recours pour veiller sur nous? Un acte, que les Etrangers appellent un acte de faiblesse et un acte d'humilité, nous fait perdre en quelques instants le prestige que nous avaient donné nos relations antérieures avec les Chinois.

Sachant que les Français ne sont plus désormais protégés par leur représentant actuel, protester contre une mesure prise contre l'opinion et contre l'intérêt de tous, est, à notre grand regret, Monsieur le Consul-Général, la seule alternative que nous nous ayez laissée.

Signé:—

REMUSAT.
HENRI CORDIER.
T. PIRY.
J. BROSSARD.
O. VIDEAU.
U. VIDEAU.
E. MILLOT.
A. SEISSON.
EMILE BERNARD.
VUITTON JOSEPH.

C. DAVID.
A. TEILLOT.
J. S. BARON.
J. A. BRYNER.
LEO. JUVET.
A. VOISIN.
E. LEROY.
EUG. BUISSONNET.
H. SILLEM.
F. RIBERT.

The following letter, withdrawing French protection, has since been addressed from the French Consulate to several Swiss citizens registered in that Consulate, who signed the above protest—

Shanghai, le 13 Mai, 1874.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que par décision de M. le Consul Général de France, et en conséquence de l'apposition de votre signature sur une protestation contre les actes de son admi-

of whose decease reached Yokohama by the last American mail.—A German vessel which arrived on Thursday from Formosa reports that the Chinese have thrown 9,000 troops upon the Island within a very recent period.—Otto Seyd, brought up on the 29th ultimo at the German Consulate on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, after the hearing of the evidence, was sentenced to three years' incarceration. Owing to the time he has already been imprisoned, due to certain technicalities, the term inflicted will expire about July next.—Further instalments of \$375,000 of the Shimonoseki Indemnity have been paid to the Representatives of England, France and Holland.—It has been stated that fifty-two students were admitted to Ko Gaku Rio (Engineering College) after the late examinations.—At a meeting of the Asiatic Society of Japan, on the 18th ultimo, a paper on the winds and currents in the vicinity of the Japanese Islands, by Capt. A. R. Brown, was read and discussed.—The Athletic Association held its Spring Meeting on the 1st and 2nd. Mr. Abbott won six events in running, and Mr. F. Walker the Ladies' Purse. The Purse was presented by Miss Goodwin, in a pithy but exceedingly *apropos* speech, the gist of which was somewhat as follows: "I have much pleasure in presenting you with this purse. Although you are by name a *Walker*, you have to-day proved yourself a great *runner*, and I hope you will be as successful in the Great Race of Life." (Great Cheers.) Mr. Walker was so much surprised at his unexpected success, and exhausted with his exertions, that he could do no more than bow his acknowledgments.—The Races are to come off on the 14th and 15th May, nine events on each day. Messrs. W. M. Strachan and E. Whittall have been elected members of the Race Committee.

HONGKONG.

A deputation waited on Major-General Whitfield on his departure from the colony, with a complimentary address, which was read by Chief-Justice Sir John Smale.—The first collection of Hongkong plants ever sent to the British Museum was shipped per *China* on the 25th April, by the Rev. Jas. Lamont, Pastor of Union Church. The consignment includes 350 specimens, (including 53 ferns,) all indigenous to Hongkong.—Wong-Achin, a Chinese doctor, has been convicted of manslaughter through administering a dangerous medicine without due care, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

The Crown Solicitor writes to the papers informing them that references to the Manila lottery are illegal.—The *China Mail* learns that one or two nights ago, a mandarin junk chased a number of merchant junks for the purpose of levying a tax on them, and finding that her prizes were likely to escape out of her hands, as they had nearly reached Cape D'Aguilar, the junk opened fire on them. This attracted the attention of the Police stationed there, and they telegraphed to Hongkong for assistance; when Capt. Deane went out with great promptitude in a steam launch. The mandarin junk, however, was not captured. The matter has been referred to the Government.

The Governor has refused the prayer of the petition for the remission of the sentence of three months' imprisonment passed on Capt. Heriot of the *Wanloong*.—The members of the German A. D. C. have presented their late "Regisseur," Mr. P. G. Hübbe, with a very handsome piece of plate, in token of his eminent services during the season.—On the evening of the 7th inst., a large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Club Lusitano, to assist in a ceremony in commemoration of the late Governor Coelho do Amaral, of Macao.

Hongkong papers comment at length on the telegram about our riot. The *Daily*

Press makes the mistake of generalising too much; it lays too much stress on the importance of the outbreak, and infers deliberate organisation from the distinction drawn between the Settlements:—"This fact is of very grave significance in regard to the nature of the rising. It shows that it was not a sudden act on the part of the unruly portion of the population but, as is always the case in Chinese risings, a deliberately planned affair. It would not occur to a set of desperadoes that there was a distinction to be drawn between two Settlements." Possibly not; but it would occur very clearly to the Ningpo men that the Settlement in which their grievance lay was the one against which they had a grudge. They know quite well that there are two Municipal Councils, and under whose jurisdiction the Ningpo Joss-house property comes. The general tone of the article, however, is sensible.—The *China Mail* writes more cautiously (and therefore without much point), waiting for further news. It suggests the deportation of the officials, on the assumption that they must have connived at the outbreak.—A Club is being got up, to introduce rabbits into Stonecutter's Island, the special object being for shooting. This will be allowed when sufficient time has been given for breeding purposes. A consignment of rabbits has been ordered from England and Australia.

The *China Mail* has started "Occasional Joltings"—(the latter word is probably misprinted)—in which the writer discusses amongst other things the "false trade of Hongkong" and the tendency of foreign firms to make Shanghai their headquarters.—The *Hongkong Times* leaderises on itself, in well-pleased strain.—The Governor of Macao has paid the colony a visit.—On Saturday the 2nd, a typhoon threatened but did not come off. The *Mail* says:—One of the least agreeable items of gossip to local lovers of music is that the Manila operatic troupe have decided to ignore Hongkong. After all, their demands were very reasonable. They only wanted their passages to Hongkong all paid to commence with, a guarantee of \$5,000, and of an audience for twenty odd nights. No capitalist offering to guarantee these terms, they have indignantly turned their backs upon the Colony. But then the Government does not subsidise the Drama in these parts.—The *Daily Press* notes that the *Pautuxet*, which was formerly an American gunboat and has recently been repaired at the Patent Slip, left yesterday for Annam in order to settle the unlucky *Dang Wee* dispute; and it is understood that a representative of Plaintiff goes in her, and takes the letter which the Chief-Justice stated in Court he would write to the King.—The British steamer *Agnes*, Captain Worsley, chartered by the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, has just arrived. She left Singapore on the 19th April, and Cape St. James on the 25th. Since leaving the latter place, she has been engaged repairing the telegraph cable, which was found wilfully cut about 45 miles from Hongkong, and part of it, about a mile and a half in length, had been stolen. Having grappled up one end and buoyed it, it was found on returning from the other end that the Chinese had been at it again, and had actually stolen the buoy and moorings, and this end required to be re-grappled, the other end having to be buoyed for that purpose. This being done, the Chinese, who evidently had been watching the movements of the steamer, went daringly and stole the moorings from the other buoy, making the cable fast to the buoy again, evidently intending to return for more of it.

MANILA.

On the 20th ultimo, General Alaminos, the Captain General of the Philippines,

left Manila for Europe on account of ill-health. By last accounts was not yet known who is to be his successor.—On the 30th there entered the river the new steamer *Leonor*, recent built at Glasgow for the firm of Sturgis & Co., of this place. The *Leonor* will make some voyages to Albay, and will be commanded by our friend Mr. Echenique, at present captain of the steamer *Albay*. She will afterwards be employed in the China trade, with which country there has been such a want of regular communication. Other steamers now building in Britain on account of Spanish and foreign firms engaged in the Philippine trade will follow her.—The *Diario* has heard it asserted, with all formality, by a person who is not accustomed to joke, that before three months the steamers of the French Messageries Maritimes will touch at the port of Manila, conveying by so doing passengers and cargo for these islands from Marseilles.

The *Marquis de la Victoria*, which has arrived from the south of Mindunao, brings the news of an engagement between the corvette *Santa Lucia*, assisted by the gunboats *Samar* and *Bahusan*, and the Moors on the Island of Patean on the south of Solo on the 5th instant. It appears the latter opened fire on the Spaniards, when these landed 120 men, who after a hand-to-hand encounter killed 44, and made 15 prisoners. The following day another landing was made, and, guided by a prisoner through sundry defiles to a valley, another fight took place, when 120 Moors were killed, and 22 taken prisoners, the major part being women and children. The losses on the Spanish side were Don Frederico Serantes, midshipman, Doctor Don Estanislao Garcia Loranca (a son of the general of that name) and 5 seamen killed, with very few wounded.

A light has been placed at the entrance of Iloilo, and ten others are being fixed at difference places throughout this Archipelago.—The match manufactory recently established at Manila, under the name of *Industrial*, has after all produced some splendid *Tändstickor*; the boxes are large and well filled, the price reasonable, and the quality is not inferior to the well-known Jönskoben's.—A poor native, whose mind became deranged through fright caused by the terrible typhoon of the 20th Oct. last year, stabbed his wife and two children to death the other day.—A lieutenant in Nueva Eoija murdered a poor woman who failed to cure his child by magic power, and the plea put forward in defence was that he had only deprived the world of an evil spirit, a diabolical sorceress. The *Diario* is at a loss to comprehend how in the 19th century a man is found to believe in sorcery.

The German barques *Gazelle* and *Marie Louise*, which were seized last year for illegal trading in the Solo waters, are to be sold by public auction on the 29th. The latter has been doing duty as a transport to the fleet.—*China Mail*.

SINGAPORE.

A private letter from Pinang, says the *Straits Times*, gives the particulars of the death of the Rev. A. S. Malet, chaplain of H. M. S. *Cadmus*, by falling or jumping overboard from the P. & O. steamer *Avoca* shortly after leaving Singapore. It appears that shortly after the pilot left the steamer, and when off the Cyrene Shoal, a man was reported overboard. Every effort was made to save life, but without success; and when no hope remained, the steamer signalled "suicide" to the Singapore flagstaff, and proceeded on her voyage. The deceased was a passenger from Shanghai to Southampton, and had appeared during the voyage to be in a weak state of mind. It was thought by some on board the vessel, that his watching the Malay boys diving alongside had so possessed his mind that he had

himself plunged overboard in imitation of them. It is, however, quite as probable, and more reasonable, to suppose that he had become giddy while looking over the rail into the water, and losing his balance had fallen overboard. As there is a strong under current where the accident occurred, it is not probable the body will ever be recovered.

JAYA.

"A telegram from Lieutenant-General J. Van Swieten, civil Government Commissioner with and commanding officer of the second expedition to Acheen, dated the 9th instant, and received via Penang on the 11th inst., contains the intelligence that the native states on the west coast of Sumatra, from Trumon northwards as far as Wallah, have acknowledged the supremacy of the Netherlands."

A correspondent's letter from Acheen dated the 30th March and appearing in the *Java Bode* of the 15th April, contains the following intelligence:—"Cholera has not yet disappeared from amongst the troops. On the 25th instant, the steamer *Deli* bombarded the camp of Tunku Nauta, by way of punishment for the despatch of an insulting letter to General Van Swieten. This camp lies in a N. W. direction. The *Deli* went close to the shore, and, after having anchored, was fired upon from two stone forts constructed after the Portuguese style of fortification, which forts had been in our possession during the first expedition. Three of the shots did some damage to her rigging. As it was evening, the *Deli* weighed anchor and, on the following morning, bombarded the forts from a safe distance. On the same day, shells were pitched from the cannon of the Kraton amongst a numerous collection of natives in the direction of Panglima Polim's residence. On the 27th, a mandor who was supervising the paddy-cutting convicts to the east of Kraton, was wounded by the Achinese. We are now busy clearing away the thorny bamboo hedges, &c. &c.; and the completion of the Kraton fortifications is being vigorously proceeded with."

The official report of the late fire at Rhio runs as follows:—"Rhio (19th March).—On Sunday, the 15th March, a fire broke out in the Chinese Camp on Senggarang island which lies near the chief town, Tanjung Penang, in consequence of which two-thirds of this camp has been laid waste. The fire broke out at 1 p.m. and, being fanned by a brisk northerly wind, increased in violence so quickly that, within an hour, 130 houses were burnt down. The said camp was built over the water, but unfortunately it was just then low water, so that extinguishing the fire could not be thought of. By pulling down several houses and the demolition of bridges, the land side of the camp was preserved. One very old woman perished in the flames. Several persons were, besides, more or less severely burned; one of them died in consequence in the hospital at Rhio. The pecuniary damage is estimated at f 400,000. The true cause of this fire is as yet unknown; it is supposed that it arose from imprudence; there is no suspicion of malice. The Chinese who have been deprived of houses and property are assisted by their countrymen, so that, in the opinion of the Chinese Officers, no pecuniary assistance will be, at present, required from Government."

The *Bode* of the 15th says:—"720 chests of Japanese tea from the *Tamertane*, sold by auction to-day, brought an average rate of f 9.—The Java subscriptions on account of the famine in Bengal have amounted to f 8,465."

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

April 23rd.—(1) The Prince of Kung applies for five days leave of absence from duty.

(2) The Privy Council receive a verbal Decree ordaining that on the 27th inst. there need be no attendance at the Palace. (N. B. This is on account of an intended visit of his Majesty to inspect the progress of the works at Yüan Ming Yüan—(the Summer Palace).)

(3) A Memorial from the Governor-General of Fukien and Chekiang and the Governor of Fukien, reporting the apprehension of sundry criminals who have committed robberies with the aid of stupefying drugs. It appears that a gang of six men, vagabonds from different provinces, had lately associated themselves under the leadership of one Chang Ping-lan, alias Chang the Kidnapper, who had discovered in an old book a recipe for a stupefying compound which would throw its victims into a state of unconsciousness for several hours. This man and two others of the band fell into the hands of the authorities in October last, when they confessed the above facts, together with sundry instances of robbery committed within the last 2 or 3 years by the aid of their potion. The circumstances which led to the arrest were as follows. One of the party, named Hwang Têh-shêng, having ascertained that two private letter carriers from Hunan were collecting money letters to be forwarded to that province, laid a plot to drug these men, which was done by means of a potion mixed with some bean-curd soup which they drank unsuspectingly. Having set out on their journey in company with the confederates, the postmen dropped down in an unconscious state after reaching a point 15 li distant from the starting place, and the robbers thereupon made off with their bag of letters. Hwang Têh-shêng persuaded three of his confederates to separate from him, with the promise of meeting at a certain spot to divide the spoil, but on repairing thither the men found that their friends had given them the slip, and being overtaken by the letter-carriers they were seized and given into custody. The result of the trial is that the two principal offenders have been summarily executed, and the third prisoner sentenced to banishment into slavery in Chinese Turkistan. Pending the re-opening of communications with that dependency he is committed to prison, having been branded on one cheek with the words "guilty of using stupefying drugs," and on the other with the words "sentenced to transportation." The authorities of the province in which the father of one of the condemned criminals lives will be desired to call him to account for his failure to keep his son under due restraint; and the Magistrate of the District where the robbery was committed is held bound under the usual penalties to complete the arrest of the remaining offenders.

April 24th.—(1) Reports rendered by the Prince of Li, the captain-general of the Constabulary Ying-yuan, and other high officials, of the completion of the scrutiny of the candidates who entered yesterday for the first three days' examination.

(2) The Constabulary yamen report having arrested a culprit named Chao Yung-ho, who was intending to lay a supplication before his Majesty in person. An order for his delivery to the Board of Punishments is requested.

(3) The Board of War report the penalty incurred by Mut'ushen, the Manchu commander-in-chief of Ninghia, for a mistake committed in a memorial to his Majesty. Rescript: "Let Mut'ushen be mulcted in one year's salary."

(4) The Governor-General of Fukien and Chekiang reports a case of enforced

exchange, in conformity with regulation, between two officers of the rank of Major. One of them, being connected by marriage with the family of the provincial commander-in-chief, cannot remain within the latter's jurisdiction, and is ordered to exchange with an officer of corresponding rank now stationed at Wên-chow in Chekiang.

(5) The same high official lauds, in a postscript memorial, the ability and integrity of an expectant Taotai named K'ü T'ien-min, who has been for the last ten years at the head of the joint Customs' and Li-kin office at Nan-t'ai (Foochow). The importance of this point as an emporium of foreign trade is adverted to, and it is stated that the officer in question has gained by his activity and impartiality the confidence alike of Chinese and foreign merchants. More than 10,000,000 taels have been raised by him during his tenure of office, which have gone to supply Peking and the provinces with the funds they needed. It is requested that the brevet title of Financial Commissioner be conferred upon him.

April 25th.—(1) The themes issued for the first portion of the triennial examinations are published.

(2) The Governor-General of Sze-ch'wan reports the gratifying desire of certain aboriginal tribes on the border of the Province, who have been subject to Chinese control since the early part of last century, to be admitted to the status of ordinary subjects of the Empire, placed on the footing of the tax-paying population, and permitted to share in the boon of competition at the literary examinations. This memorial is referred for the consideration of the proper Board.

April 26th.—(1) The programme of the Imperial movements for to-morrow is set forth. His Majesty will leave Peking by the N. W. gate, and proceed to inspect the works in progress at the An-yew Palace, &c., (Yüan Ming Yüan), after which his Majesty will return to the city by the same route.

(2) At the instance of the Supervisor Pien-pao-ts'ian, a Decree is issued in favour of a *K'ü-jên* named Sieh Hwang-chang, who had been excluded from the privilege of entering at the forthcoming competition owing to defects found in his productions at the test examinations. A commission of enquiry is appointed to investigate his case.

(3) A Decree. Wên-siang having memorialized Us, stating that his complaint gives no sign of recovery and again imploring leave to retire from office, We ordain that he be granted a further extension of leave for two months for the benefit of his health, and be not required to vacate his office. Respect this!

April 27th.—(1) An address of thanks has been presented by the Grand Secretary Wên-siang, for the extension of sick-leave granted to him.

(2) The Board of Civil Office memorialize stating the penalties adjudged against certain of the functionaries in Yün-nan, whose remissness in dealing with a case of complaint led up to the murder of a Prefect, as lately reported. The Provincial Commissioner of Justice, Ch'êng Hien, and the District Magistrate concerned, are each to be degraded two steps and to be removed to other employ.—The Imperial rescript modifies this sentence to the extent of making the degradation to one step only in each case.

(3) An Imperial Decree ordains the erection of a memorial temple in honour of Shên Chao-shên, formerly acting Governor-General of Shensi and Kansuh, who lost his life some years ago, in the active prosecution of operations quelling the Mahommedan troubles, by drowning in a sudden flood.

April 28th.—(1) The Prince of Kung pays his respects on the expiry of his congé.

(2) The Constabulary yamén and the Court of Sacrificial rites report that a fire has taken place in the palladium temple (*ch'eng-hwang-miao*), by which between sixty and seventy divisions of the building have been destroyed.

(3) Ta'ang King-t'ien is appointed Judicial Commissioner of Yün-nan (in place of the officer whose degradation was announced yesterday).

(4) The themes for the second division of the competitive examinations are promulgated.

(5) Shén Yü-ying, Governor of Yün-nan, memorializes reporting his accession to office as acting Governor-General. In reply to the original appointment conferred upon him by His Majesty, he had memorialized representing his utter unworthiness of the additional honour, but his excuses had not been accepted, and a vermilion rescript had called upon him to undertake the discharge of the higher duties imposed upon him, without further refusal. Although thoroughly convinced of his own utter incapacity, like that of the pelican which (according to a verse of the Book of Odes) sits idly on the dyke, and of his incompetence to perform the task before him—fidelity illustrated by a quotation from Chwang-tze, comparing his efforts to those of a gnat endeavouring to upheave a mountain—the Governor bows to the Imperial will, and takes over the seals of office in the absence of the Governor-General.

(6) The rest of this day's Gazette is principally occupied with postscript memorials from the above-named official, relating to sundry administrative details in Yunnan. The most noticeable of these is an application for the issue of fresh Imperial patents 勅書 for the different Taotai-ships throughout the Province, the original documents having perished during the late insurgent troubles. At the capital itself, owing to its capture in 1863 by the rebel-leader Ma Yung 馬榮, most if not all of the Government offices were pillaged by the insurgents, and the greater part of the official archives consequently perished.

(7) Wên-yih, Superintendent of Customs at Foochow, memorializes reporting the arrival of a junk with tribute from Loo-choo. The merchandise brought by this vessel is found to be liable to payment of duty to the amount of Taels 134.3.3.7.5, which sum, in conformity with precedent, is graciously remitted.

April 29 and 30.—No documents of interest in these two days' Gazettes.

Public Meetings.

KIUKIANG LANDRENTERS' MEETING.

Minutes of the annual meeting of Landrenters held at H. M. Vice-Consulate, Kiukiang, the 25th of April 1874.

Present.—W. E. King, Chairman, Rev. V. C. Hart, W. H. Shaw, H. Kopsch, S. C. Rose, J. H. Anderson, Pere Portes.

The circular convening the meeting was read.

The accounts of the past year were laid on the table and the report of the Municipal Council read.

Report of the Municipal Council of Kiukiang for the year ending March 31st 1874.

The Council are pleased to place before the Landrenters accounts which contrast favorably with those of last year.

As the matter of re-facing the Bund is the subject of a report by a special Committee, the Council would only remark on the great utility of this measure; the curve at the end of the Bund facing up the River, being in very bad order, has been already faced with stone at a cost of Taels 16.42; and the whole face of the road has been mended up, and filled in with stones, so as to prevent water from breaking in behind the facing; this has cost Taels 20.

Bund is in good order, and there is a stock of red clay on hand for further use.

Police are efficient, and a regular system of watches has been inaugurated by Mr. Adams, the new European constable, which effectually guarantees the quiet and repose of the Settlement.

Expenditure has only amounted to Taels 548.02 against an expenditure in 1872-73 835.98, and leaving a Balance in hand of Tls. 69.27.

Roads.—The Back or (Concession) Road needs repairing and graveling, but with this balance of Taels 69.27 the next Council will be able to do this. The Roads otherwise are all in fair order, and the Trees flourishing.

Dr.		Tls.
April 1—To 21st call of Taels 25.00 per Lot, on Lots No. 5, 6, 7, 11/14, 17, 19.....		225.00
Dce. 31—, 21st call of Taels 25.00 per Lot, on Lots No. 1/4, 8, 9/10, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 29, 39.....		350.00
1874.		
Mar. 1—, 21st call of Taels 25.00 per Lot, on Lots No. 21, 27, 28.....		75.00
		Tls. 650.00

Cr.		Tls.
April 1—By Salary of European Constable		177.60
Do. Native Police		219.00
Do. Coolie Hire		35.00
Repairs to Roads and face of Bund, etc.		27.40
Purchase red-clay for Bund		21.74
Stone facing, 1 change at upper end of Bund		16.42
Picks, Shovels, Padlocks, etc.		14.38
Repairing face of Bund		20.00
Jackets, etc., for Native Police		7.40
Supports for young Trees		2.22
Repairing M. C. sampan		4.08
Removing posts and repairing rails on Bridge at Mr. Hart's request		2.58
Balance due for Mun. year 1872-73..		32.71
1874.		
Mar. 31—, Do. carried down		69.27
		Tls. 650.00

WALTER E. KING, Chairman.
J. H. ANDERSON, Treasurer.
W. H. SHAW, Secretary.

Proposed by the CHAIRMAN of the M. C. that the report be accepted and the accounts passed. Seconded and passed.

The CHAIRMAN read the report of the Committee on local taxation (new scheme.)

Report by Special Committee.

Kiukiang, 23rd April, 1874.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to submit for your consideration the following proposals for raising the requisite funds for repairing the Bund at this port.

Two ways have suggested themselves to us of meeting this expenditure.

1°—By the introduction of wharfage dues on goods landed at, or shipped from the Bund, and

2°—By letting out a portion of the bund frontage to the River-Steamer Companies, for the erection of pontoons or wharfs.

From the first source it is estimated that about Tls. 600 a year could be raised; that is, Tls. 400 on imports and Tls. 200 on exports, by imposing a tax of 2 cents per package on merchandise imported, and one cent a package on exports.

This computation has been arrived at in the following manner: It is estimated that 200,000 packages of merchandise are imported yearly by vessels of different nationalities trading at Kiukiang, of which amount it is estimated,—but without reliable data—that 20,000 packages are landed on the bund, which, at the rate of 2 cents a package, would yield Tls. 400 a year on account of wharfage dues. The number of packages exported is much greater, say 650,000 a year, but as the bulk of the goods exported go to the bulks direct, it is estimated that the quantity shipped from the bund is not greater than the amount landed, say 20,000 packages, which, at one cent a package, would realize Tls. 200 a year, Export wharfage dues.

From the second source it is thought that from 600 taels to 800 taels a year might be obtained by letting out a portion of the bund frontage, and it is proposed that the latter sum should be fixed as the upset price for 500 feet frontage.

The estimated revenue derivable from these two sources may be reckoned at Tls. 1,200 a year. This yearly income would, in four

years, be sufficient to cover the cost of the repairs to the bund (unless an advance could be obtained); but, as the present wooden facing is likely to last for several years more, the construction of the stone facing might be proceeded with as the state of the funds in the Municipal treasury admit, and the work extended over three or more years.

Should the Council decide upon levying wharfage dues, it is suggested that the Merchants be requested to estimate the amount of dues they are likely to pay, and to commute payment of the same, in order to save the expense and trouble of collection. It would be as well to frame a tariff of wharfage dues on imports and exports, but leave it optional for Merchants to commute payment or pay according to the scale of charges.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

H. KOPSCH.

W. H. SHAW.

J. H. ANDERSON.

To the Landrenters of lots on the British Settlement, Kiukiang.

Proposed by Mr. ANDERSON and seconded by Rev. Mr. HART—

That the suggestions embodied in the report of the Bund Committee be adopted and put in practice.

It was understood that the lease of Bund frontage should be made out for not less than one year and for not more than three.

Proposed by Mr. ANDERSON and seconded by Mr. ROSE—

That the Vice-Consul be requested to inform the Taotai that a system of wharfage dues has been decided upon, and to ask him to make a contribution on behalf of Chinese traffic.

The old Council having resigned, Messrs. Anderson, Kopsch and Shaw were elected as the Council for the new year, and the meeting terminated with the usual compliments.

(Sd.) W. E. KING.
Vice-Consul.

Amusements.

S. Y. C. SPRING REGATTA.

Judge—Commander J. B. BARNETT, R.N.
Starter—H. BATTEN, Esq.

The Regatta for the Spring Cup and for Ship's Boats came off yesterday, under the following conditions:—

SPRING CUP.—Open to all Yachts of the S. Y. C.—Value, \$75.—Entrance Fee, \$5.—Course from moorings off Recreation Ground, twice round Stakeboat off Half-Way Point, and once round Stakeboat off Recreation Ground; finish between Police Hulk and Reynold's Tower.—Start 10.30 A.M.—No restrictions as to rig or ballast. Time allowance—One minute per foot.

SHIP'S BOAT RACE.—\$20 to first; \$10 to second.—Entrance Fee, \$3.—Course once round Yacht course. Start 11 A.M.—All sails allowed.

Four Yachts had entered for the race, but the *Fearless* did not come to the start. Her place was however made up, so far as appearances went, by the *Charm*, which came out with the others, though not to compete. About 11 a.m. the *Nimrod*, *Madcap* and *Lily* got away on the port tack and in the order named, from moorings in midstream. It was almost slack water, and a favorable breeze blowing enabled them to hang out jibs in addition to the mainsail spread of canvas. In this form, the *Nimrod* led gradually away from the other two, and by the time they got opposite Morrice Behncke's Yard, the *Lily* became second, the *Madcap* remaining close to her. The yachts crossed the river as they approached the point where Mr. Silverthorne has banded out for his new Recreation Ground, having rounded which they hauled in their jibs, and laid a straight course for

the lower stakeboat—a gaily decked sampan—rounding in the following order:—

<i>Nimrod</i>	11.41.50
<i>Lily</i>	11.44.40
<i>Madcap</i>	11.45.20

The *Charm* followed a minute later. Again the canvas under which they had started came into use, till they got within sight of the shipping, when the *Nimrod* found it necessary to make a few tacks to get up, a tactic which the others did not put in force quite so early. The result of the race however seemed to bear out the plan of "keeping her full," and undergoing the delay of beating to windward again, rather than trying to carry on close-hauled.

Coming up, the yachts met in with the fleet entered for the ship's boat race, opposite Silverthorne's bunding. The *Amiral Devoultz's* boat *Tortue* led, Capt. Tucker's sailing gig *Snipe* being about three minutes behind her. The latter, however, had withdrawn from the race on the representations of the other enterers that she was not a ship's working boat, and was only making a round of the course for the owner's private satisfaction, which is no doubt complete in finding that she got home about 12 minutes before any of her competitors. The leading boat was neatly rigged and sailing admirably; the *Ellen*, Mr. Tregaskis boat, came next in the race, but appeared to be over-canvased; the *Ellis's* boat, serviceable and safe, but not a racer as it proved; then the *Yantic's* whale boat, whose canvas did not appear to draw well; and finally the *Never Despair*, from the Police Hulk. A very fine Regatta show was made by the half-dozen boats under their crowd of canvas, and the four yachts, while they remained in sight of each other, sailing in opposite directions.

When the yachts, after some beating up the reach, got into the harbour again, they found that the *Fearless* had accepted the arduous position of stakeboat, and rounded her as follows:—

<i>Nimrod</i>	12.48.41
<i>Lily</i>	12.54.30
<i>Madcap</i>	12.55.00

The *Nimrod* pulled off still further when they started to go down again, the previous course being followed in much the same way. At the same point as before the ship's boats were met with, returning, the *Amiral Devoultz's* boat still leading, which she continued to do till she finally won, arriving home at 2.44.50. The yachts rounded the lower stakeboat the second time as follows:—

<i>Nimrod</i>	1.36.40
<i>Lily</i>	1.42.30
<i>Madcap</i>	1.44.40

The *Nimrod* lost some time by having to make a couple of short tacks to get round, while the others succeeded without doing this. With a time allowance of 4½ minutes in her favour, it was quite possible therefore that the *Lily* might secure it yet, and a keen race was made, the wind becoming more fitful and tantalising to the eager sailing masters. The *Nimrod* again seemed to draw ahead, though in beating after the Naval Yard was reached it was unsafe to foretell the result. The two other yachts maintained a position to windward much longer than the *Nimrod*, but whether they gained by so doing became a question afterwards. Probably for the *Lily* the course she took was the best, as the *Nimrod* excels in beating. Below the shipping the ship's boats were caught up with, the yachts consequently having done the distance twice, making altogether a course of about 20 miles, in the time it had taken the smaller craft to do it once, or about 10 miles. The *Tortue* had got out of sight ahead, the *Ellen* was second, the *Never Despair* 3rd, the *Yantic's* boat 4th, and the *Ellis's* 5th, and the only change was that in beating through the shipping the *Ellen*

lost to the *Never Despair*, which got home second.

After a hard beat up the harbour, in close bounds, against an ebb tide and with an uncertain wind, which led to the time between them being largely increased in the last half mile, the yachts got in as follows:—

<i>Nimrod</i>	3. 0. 3
<i>Lily</i>	3.22.35
<i>Madcap</i>	3.59.12

Giving the time allowance required of her, the *Nimrod* therefore wins the Cup by seventeen minutes, after a very good race.

CRICKET.

An opening match, Eleven Old v. Eleven New Residents in the East, was played on Wednesday. The weather was cool and cloudy, with a steady light, and the turf was in splendid order. The sides had been chosen with more regard to securing a game than a nice division of strength; and the old hands were particularly unfortunate in being obliged to take the field with substitutes for some of the tried bats whose scores stand high on a table of averages of last season's play which has been hung up in the pavilion, but who were unable to put in an appearance yesterday. It is likely, however, that a more exciting contest will soon be got up.

The New Residents went in at 11.30, and played a long and careful innings, giving few chances. Greig heads their list with the fine score of 53, made by very steady play; and Hornby, a young player, comes next with 24. His style was much admired, and his neat and vigorous handling of the bat promises that he will take a high place among the knights of the pavilion, when the deeds of the season come to be recorded in order of merit. He certainly won his spikes on the local turf yesterday. Several other good scores were made, against the bowling of Messrs. Dent and Percival and Dr. Bolton, till about four o'clock, when the last wicket of the News went down for a total of 166. The fielding and bowling, considering that the season had only just opened, and there had been few opportunities for practice, was fairly up to the mark. Bean was sharp behind the wicket, and found a weak spot in the play of the invincible Greig, whom he caught out.

It was felt that the match was not of sufficient interest to warrant the expenditure of two days over it, and so with a long score to make and a short afternoon to do it in, the oldsters went to bat. Whether the bowling was of that delusive character which invites the batter to "slog" away—only to give the field a chance of a catch, or proves more deadly to the stumps than seems likely on delivery, or whether the men were out of practice or out of luck, or as we suggested at the outset not really representative of the old nobility, we shall not pretend to decide; but at any rate they only beat their antagonists' score minus the hundred. Some bats of repute did nothing, and the average falls much under that of the other side. Mowat played cautiously and well, and got 19 before he was cleverly caught at slip by Scott. The Old eleven immediately resorted to a second innings, to work up their leeway as far as possible by 6.30, when play was stopped. In this second effort a tendency to improvement made itself apparent, but not to any marked extent. Church ran up 27 by bold play; Groom was unfortunately bowled when he had reached 14; and Mowat was again promising, carrying his bat with 14. The fielding of the New was very good; their bowling proved destructive; and though they had no wicket-keeper, an active long-stop did much to atone for the deficiency.

The Ladies' tent gave shelter during the afternoon to a good many of the fair

occupants for whom it was prepared; and to the interest of the game was added, through the courtesy of Captain Whyte and officers, the music of the *Cadmus's* Band, a small but effective company, who played a number of lively selections.

The following are the scores:—

NEW RESIDENTS.

1st Innings.	
W. G. Greig c. Bean b. Percival.....	53
J. L. Scott b. Dent.....	6
H. C. Litchfield b. Dent.....	13
W. E. G. Reid, s.s., b. Dent.....	13
H. H. Hornby c. Aubert b. Percival.....	24
—Poi, s.s., b. Dent.....	10
A. Burrows c. Dent b. Percival.....	6
E. H. Gore-Booth not out.....	12
L. McMinnie b. Bolton.....	4
—Marshall, s.s., b. Bolton.....	14
A. Myburgh b. Bolton.....	2
B. I, L. B. I, W. 8.....	10

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OLD RESIDENTS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
W. A. Turnbull c. Greig b. Scott.....	4	c. Marshall b. Gore-Booth.....	1
R. A. Mowat c. Scott b. Gore-Booth.....	19	not out.....	14
R. H. Percival b. Scott.....	2		
Dr. Bolton b. Gore-Booth.....	2	b. Marshall.....	4
F. A. Groom b. Gore-Booth.....	0	b. Scott.....	14
T. B. Aubert b. Scott.....	4		
A. Bean b. Poi.....	14		
A. Dent c. Marshall b. Poi.....	2	not out.....	4
F. Gilman run out.....	10		
T. R. Wheelock c. Burrows.....	2		
R. Church not out.....	3	c. & b. Scott.....	27
B. I, W. 2.....	3	B.....	2
	68		66

Correspondence.

THE RIOT ON THE FRENCH CONCESSION.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—It would be well if the recent disturbance in the French Settlement would finally do away with the system of double government, and the claims which have been urged as to the peculiar tenure of that piece of ground. I have no ill feelings towards the French; their success and advancement are very much our own; but I have no sympathy towards claims of exclusive jurisdiction, the more especially when that jurisdiction is coupled with absence of power to defend. Practically, I presume, we may hold, after the proceedings of Sunday last, that the French Settlement has come to be in the same position as the others at Shanghai; and theoretically I can conceive no arrangement so good in its own interests or those of foreigners generally. For our own sakes we cannot permit law and order to be set at defiance across the Yangkingpang. Even had we no individual interests there, the Yangkingpang Creek is too narrow a boundary between order and anarchy; and mob law within twenty feet of our own place of residence is not a pleasant thing to contemplate. In point of fact, foreigners other than French have a major interest in the so-called French Settlement; and as it occupies a position between the business quarters in the other two Settlements, and the City, that interest, from the incident of situation, is likely to continue paramount.

No worse proof of the evils of divided command and responsibility could be conceived, than was afforded in the riots of Sunday. The Municipal Council, supreme in the matter of roads, excited, or gave the occasion for, an *emeute* which the Consul, supreme in the matter of police, was unable or unwilling to suppress. Finally, by the occupation of the Settlement by Chinese soldiers, American and French sailors and Shanghai Volunteers, order was restored, and the curious sight was afforded of an alleged French Concession garrisoned almost entirely by members of other nationalities. Except, indeed, for the flag which floated on Monday over the Hotel Municipal, one could hardly have supposed that the building and compound occupied by men from the *Ashuelot*, and carefully guarded all round by Chinese troops with fixed bayonets, had within the last few hours

been claimed as a veritable piece of French territory.

Historically, it is well-known that the French Settlement was included in the early Land Regulations; and though it was some years ago withdrawn from the commonwealth, I trust that the time is not far distant when a more profitable and satisfactory arrangement may be arrived at. No nation is louder in objecting to an anomaly than the French; yet it would be difficult to discover a greater one than the French Settlement itself. Why and for what end it exists as French, is certainly beyond the reasoning powers of most men to discover. The one reason that it protected French commerce might perhaps have been pleaded, were it not that events show itself needs protection. Without any pretence at exclusive jurisdiction, the other Settlements at Shanghai have contrived to establish a more efficient system of control. Had the three Settlements on Sunday been under one common rule, the riot would have been stamped out in the first hour, and probably we should not have to regret the loss of a single life. I have seen much to convince me that a mob at Shanghai can be as bad as at Tientsin or any other part of the empire. It was owing to no good management on the part of the French, that the result was different in the present case. At any moment we may be exposed to such another danger; it certainly behoves us all, on both sides of the Yang-king-pang, to strive that no such misdeeds as disgraced last Sunday, shall again occur in our neighbourhood; and I think an amalgamation of the Settlements would be an important step towards this end.

Yours truly,
REPUBLICA.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—I am apprehensive that the communication addressed to the Municipality of the French Concession by the Managers of the Ningpo Cemetery, which appeared last week in the *N.-C. Herald*, will not be sufficiently understood for want of the map by which the original document was illustrated. I solicit therefore the favor of its publication, that the reasonableness of the Ningpoese may be made more clearly known to the Foreign Community of this Settlement.

My apology for taking part in the discussion is that an acquaintance of twenty years' duration with these people seems to render it incumbent on me to vindicate them when they are unjustly assailed: to be silent on the present occasion would be a dereliction of duty.

An inspection of the map, and an acquaintance with all the facts of the case will, I think, afford ample evidence to unbiased minds that the Ningpoese are not unreasonable in the position they have assumed. What bias the French Consul-General may possibly have, is certainly not in favor of the Managers of the Guild; but he was so well satisfied with respect to the reasonableness of the opposition to the proposed graveyard desecration, that he seconded the appeal which the Managers of the Cemetery made to the Municipality against that offensive measure. No one uninfluenced by the excitement now existing will dissent from the views of that functionary.

Pending the Municipal reply to that remonstrance of the Managers of the Cemetery, their constituents became impatient and then alarmed at reports which reached them of the determination of the Municipality forcibly to desecrate the Cemetery. The Managers were besieged by deputations protesting against the obnoxious measure, protesting with more vehemence knowing that they had the sympathy of the Consul and Taotai. The Managers could only counsel patience.

Patient the populace were, until the 28th ultimo, when the Municipal Council made known its determination to proceed with the work, malgré Consular, Magisterial, and popular objections. Then the people began to assemble on the Cemetery grounds, each day in greater numbers, determined peacefully to disallow the entrance of workmen who might be sent to disturb their ancestral remains. This passive resistance continued until it was transformed into a riot by rowdy foreigners, whose nationality cannot be ascertained. Some native courtesans who appeared on the scene were recognized by the crowd as living under the protection of Frenchmen. They were hooted at and jostled, they sought and obtained the protection of the foreigners, who belaboured the crowd with umbrellas. The crowd threw stones. This was resented by the Police, who slashed with their swords. Chinese blood was drawn. The now incensed crowd surged against the premises of one of the most obnoxious of the Frenchmen. Chinamen were then shot. Next followed a scene such as one witnesses in every country during a riot, the destruction of property by the *canaille*, and deeds of violence blindly directed. On the part of foreigners there was loss of property easily made good, and some wounds likely to heal without trouble. On the part of the Chinese, several killed and mangled, many wounded, some fatally. The sight of the slain and wounded enraged the crowd, who nevertheless were quiet. Their quiet seemed to provoke their enemies, who several hours after the fire had been extinguished, levelled their guns at the spectators, killing some and wounding others—a totally unprovoked massacre! To the honor of the Consul be it said he had at an early hour ordered the armed police to retire, and throughout sought to avert the effusion of blood. The men who perpetrated this atrocity had been armed at the Municipal Hall, and went to the scene of disorder without authority.

Mangled remains of the Chinese, nearly all of them harmless spectators, were gazed at by thousands, with feelings common to men on such occasions; but no sooner was it made known that the Consul had decided in the exercise of his authority to over-ride the decision of the Municipal Council, than perfect peace was restored.

In view of these facts, who will affirm that the Ningpoese were the most culpable of the parties concerned? When calmer views prevail they will be exonerated from blame, but now unfortunately there are persons, neither few nor unimportant, who are clamorous for the opening of the roads and the demolition of the cemetery temple (Joss House). They tell us, we have lost prestige. Be it so. But let us recover it by a scrupulous regard for the rights of the people into whose domicile we have forced ourselves. The Chinese are not a conquered people; many foreigners act as if they had been subjugated. To coarse minds their amenity is taken for pusillanimity or servility. In the long run misapprehensions of this kind will prove to be inconvenient, to say the least. We are looking forward to the introduction of railways into China. Now railways cannot come within miles of any city in China, without disturbing the remains of the dead. This is a fitting occasion to consider how this difficulty can be best met. It so happens that two plans of carrying roads through cemeteries have been tried at Shanghai, the Coercive and Persuasive. The failure of the former we have just witnessed—the success of the other is not generally known. It merits recording. In marking out the line for the Shanghai and Woosung Railway, it was found that some forty graves required removal. The mere appearance of a surveyor on the spot occasioned commotion and an opposition that was made empha-

tic by harmless missiles; but no sooner were the people reasoned with by one acquainted with their language, and compensation offered, than they acquiesced, and all the graves save one are to be quietly removed; that one being under the charge of a woman who is too old to be persuaded. The road will make a curve at that grave until a new heir succeeds, when it can be straightened.

There are times however when persuasion is futile, as when those whom you would persuade have been rendered dogged by an opposite policy. It is no secret that the Chinese residents in the French Concession regard with disfavor the anomalous and arbitrary rule which prevails in that part of the Foreign Settlements. To men of all nationalities here, the exercise of exclusive jurisdiction over a portion of the Foreign Settlement is a grievance, but somewhat of a sentimental character; to the Chinese, however, it is a grievance which excites bitter hostility; it has engendered feelings which place all foreign interests in perpetual jeopardy. It must be obvious to intelligent Frenchmen that their system of exclusive administration has completely broken down. It brings neither honor nor strength to France, and is a source of chronic complaint to men of every nationality. Doubtless, when France attains the political liberty to which she aspires (Heaven speed the consummation), she will abandon her claims to special jurisdiction in Shanghai, and allow us fully to enjoy the advantages of cosmopolitan government.

D. J. M.

Hongkew, May 9th, 1874.

Miscellaneous.

THE EMBASSY TO KASHGARIA.

(Friend of India Correspondence.)

It is a great satisfaction to report our having been most cordially received here in the capital of Eastern Toorkestan. Since our arrival on the 4th no effort has been wanting, on the part of our hosts, either to do honour to the British Embassy, or to attend to the personal comfort of each individual composing it. Our first introduction to the Ameer, as Yakoob Khan now styles himself under the authority of the Sultan, took place on the day of our arrival, at his express request, in order that he might lose no time in bidding us welcome. We had scarcely examined our new residence, when the summons came, and we started for the palace.

The proof of the high honour designed for us—the first artillery salute heard in Kashgar was that fired in honour of his Excellency the British Envoy, as he took his seat in the Audience Hall. Mr. Forsyth was received by the Ameer, before the officers of his staff were introduced. After some minutes' conversation, the various members of the Mission followed him into the hall and were, each in turn, presented. A *Dusturkhwan* followed, which was shared by host and guests, and after the usual polite enquiries and expressions of welcome we retired, bringing away impressions very favourable to the self-made Chief whose goodwill and friendship is desired by our Government. The Ameer received us alone, and all were struck by the entire absence of display in all his surroundings. There were but bare walls and carpets in the hall, and the *Dusturkhwan* was less pretentious than that of which we partake daily in our own quarters. This was carried in by the soldiers of our "guard of honour" with perfect silence and regularity, and was removed in the same manner. To suppose the dignified individual, who keeps up all this studied sim-

plcity, to be capable of a joke, requires a stretch of the imagination. Yet it was amusing to hear from Synd Yakob Khan, that he had been allowed to listen from behind a door at the end of the hall to all that passed, and that the King had remarked that one of the officers of the Embassy appeared very uncomfortable when adopting the Toorkee fashion of sitting!

Thrar Khan Toora has been appointed our Mihmandar. He amuses us by his evident desire to impress us with the fact that they are not entirely uncivilised in Central Asia. After abusing our crockery when he drank tea here two days ago, he sent over a present of tea cups: then followed candlesticks and very excellent candles. We have but to express a wish, in fact, for an effort to be made by our friends to gratify it. Our having, when at Shahidoolla, adopted a Khirgiz Akoe as our smoking room, was faithfully reported, and during the last two days there has been a great business going on in the erection of a perfectly new Akoe prepared for us by the express order of the King. Thrar Khan himself insists on superintending the marking out of the platform on which it is placed. The real want in the country may be said to lie in the lack of population; it is very difficult at present to arrive at a just estimate of the number of inhabitants, but it is clear that the population of the entire country has been greatly over-estimated. Large tracts of desert separate the inhabited places, which need but the hand of man to be converted into fruitful fields and vineyards, for the water supply is sufficient, and an extension of the irrigation system appears easy. I have not yet encountered His Highness' Secretary in the Public Works Department. Yet, there is reason to suppose that this branch of Government is not entirely neglected; the buildings constructed for our accommodation are admirably designed to meet our wants, and there is order and regularity in whatever work is taken in hand.

We are constantly reminded of the existence of a standing army, by the blowing of bugles at all hours; and every morning there is a considerable amount of powder consumed on the parade ground, which is at no great distance from the Embassy. I am not yet, however, in a position to speak authoritatively on military matters. I am a little inclined to doubt whether there is truth in a report that the Chinese infantry, belonging to the garrison, are dressed in a spotted costume and wear large artificial ears in imitation of the Bengal tiger. Yet I am informed by some one who witnessed the last field day, that armed soldiers dressed as above formed rallying squares to resist the attack of mounted opponents and, covering themselves with their shields, awaited the charge. Their final manoeuvre, however, is the most instructive; on the near approach of the horsemen, these alarming soldiers rose shouting and brandished their shields and such weapons as they possessed till the enemy's horse gave way through fear at their appearance! Have we really stumbled on ancient Scythians, or what race of Herodotus' acquaintance have we here represented by Chinese warriors? I am writing of what I have heard and not of what I have seen; still the information afforded may be of value to students of the Art of War at our Camps of Exercise, and a hint from Yarkund may lead to the confusion of modern tacticians. It is quite certain that the question of Mounted Infantry has been more nearly solved on this side the Himalayas than elsewhere. It is only necessary to put arms of precision into the hands of the pony-riding soldiers of the Ameer to create a force which, through its independence and mobility, might paralyse the action of the most skillful of commanders, and endanger the best guarded lines of communication.

I add a few facts regarding prices, &c., which may be acceptable to some. A load of tea contains 225-lbs.

	Rs. As.
Price at plantation Rs. 1-1 a lb=	239 1
Cost of hire of one pony from Palumpore to Yarkund.....	70 0
Packing and incidental expenses at 7 per cent. Rs.	17 8
Duty at Yarkund at 2½ per cent. Rs.	6 0

Cost of load delivered at Yarkund.....332 9
Tea is sold in Yarkund and Kashgar by the jing. A jing=1½-lb.

At present the market rates are as follows: Kangra Zeera 13 to 18 tungahs per jing. The commercial value of 1 Re. = 5 tungahs. Russian Teas in the market sell as under—

Lonka	20 tungahs the jing.
Subudi	14 " "
Yek Kuk	14 " "
Shibba or Zeera	14 " "

The following prices are from the Kashgar market—

Chintz No. 40 (France) per than 80 tungahs	
Chintz No. 24	80 "
Broad Cloth	30 tungahs per yard.
Velvet (English)	20 " "
(Nakás) Velvet, 2nd class	8 " "

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Under the head of "local jottings," a writer in the *China Mail* discourses as follows:—

Several on *dits* are afloat. I shall notice one of them now, which is to the effect that some of the English firms will remove their head-quarters to Shanghai. A "change in the spirit of the dream" is apparently coming upon the directing section of the China trade. It has often occurred to me: what is the trade of Hongkong to justify its being the seat of the *taipans*? It indeed looks like nothing else than following the example of certain Western Powers, who have their executive and seats of government at ports of small commercial importance. Prior to the *Arrow* war, the head-quarters of the mercantile firms, with the exception of those of two, were in Canton, and very properly too, for the country produce was shipped from thence, and the imports passed through it to the consuming places. Even then Hongkong presented the attraction of its mansions, club luxuries, carriages, &c., but they were too feeble to produce for years the change which the shells of Sir Michael Seymour accomplished in a few days—the exodus of the mercantile community from Canton and the destruction of the factories gave the finishing stroke to the old city's misfortunes. This naturally gave a start to Hongkong, which the driven-aways from Canton became more and more partial to by the advantages it offered, in a social way, over those of the "pack-houses" at Honam, after the termination of the war. From a sense of insecurity to property, and like the Banks, which never cared to re-open their branches at Canton, this place continued to be the seat of the *taipans*. But I may ask *cui bono*? the product of the Colony being nothing else than cabbages and camels. The produce and manufactures of China being shipped from Consular ports, through which English manufactures find their way into the interior, it indeed appears anomalous that the heads of firms should not be at those ports to closely consult the chart by which to be guided with regard to fine Oopacks and choice Tsatlees, but remain at a place in which the only description of native industry brought to light forms the annual horticultural show. Whatever confidence a captain may have in the abilities and judgment of his officers, he never retires into his cabin to read novels, leaving to his subordinates the task of navigating the vessel. So the directing powers see at last the necessity of being located at the "centre of trade," which as regards tea, silk and English manufactures, is Shanghai.

Law Reports.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

Shanghai, May 12.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNEY, Chief Judge.

In Re MICHAEL MARTIN.

Hearing of petition by Eugene McLoughlin.

A debtor's summons was filed by the petitioner against the debtor on the 5th April last, together with the necessary affidavit and particulars, and a copy of it was served on the debtor the same day, returnable within seven days after. No affidavit disputing the debt was filed by the debtor in the Registry. On the 1st May, the petitioner filed his bankruptcy petition, which was served on the debtor the same day. The hearing thereof was fixed for this day. On the 9th inst., the debtor filed his notice of intention of disputing the petitioning creditors' claim, on the ground that it arose out of gambling transactions between them of a nature not cognisable by a Court of Law, a copy of which was served on the creditor.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared for the petitioning creditor.

The Debtor appeared in person.

Mr. ROBINSON said the requisite facts to justify the adjudication of the bankruptcy were fully set out in the petition.

His LORDSHIP.—And he disputes it now on the ground of their being gambling transactions?

Mr. ROBINSON said yes, Mr. Martin had given notice to this effect, but he submitted the objection could not be taken, and would ask his Lordship's final decision. Otherwise a debtor could keep back his objection until after the creditor had gone to the expense of presenting a petition, and then come and set up a defence which ought to have been set up in the first instance. Mr. Robinson quoted the 22nd of the Rules in Bankruptcy, which appeared to him to be perfectly imperative. It was as follows:—

"There shall be endorsed on the debtor's summons, in addition to an intimation of the consequences of neglect to comply with the requisition of the summons, a notice to the debtor that if he disputed the debt, and desired to obtain the dismissal of the summons, he must file an affidavit with the Registrar, within seven days in the case of a trader, and three weeks in the case of a non-trader, stating that he is not so indebted, or only so to a less amount than £50."

His LORDSHIP.—In what way is he a trader?

Mr. ROBINSON said there had been no notice to the contrary. Mr. Robinson then quoted the 38th of the Rules, and a clause page 145 of Mr. Robinson's Book on Bankruptcy, 2nd edition, cap. 9, both of which he contended supported his argument.

His LORDSHIP said his impression was that the debtor was at liberty to raise his objection either immediately on getting the summons, or upon the petition. When a petition was presented, a debtor was justified in raising every possible objection to it.

Mr. MARTIN said at the time he was served with the petition he was not a trader.

His LORDSHIP.—Then that is one of the grounds upon which you ought to have objected, but as you did not do so I must presume you were a trader.

Mr. ROBINSON continued to argue upon the point, and eventually,

His LORDSHIP said he would take time to consider it.

Mr. ROBINSON thanked his Lordship, as it was very desirable that some rule should be laid down which the Court would adopt in such cases. Mr. Robinson then commented upon the form of objection itself. What was the meaning of it? It stated that the debt aforesaid was entirely the result of gambling transactions. To his knowledge, the transactions that took place between the petitioning creditor and the debtor were entirely of a business nature.

His LORDSHIP said that would be for the debtor to make out. He would proceed with the evidence.

EUGENE McLOUGHLIN, sworn, said—I am a sharebroker in Shanghai. I have been in the habit for a long time of purchasing shares for Mr. Martin, the debtor, and re-selling them on his account and making him advances to enable him to pay for these shares. I have

from time to time delivered statements in reference thereto to Mr. Martin. At the commencement of the present year I delivered him such a statement. It appeared from the balance sheet that Tls. 4,003.60 was due to me then; and against that sum I held several U. S. N. shares of Mr. Martin's, which reduced this to Tls. 1,944. Before instituting these proceedings I delivered him a certain statement, as to how we stood, against which I held eighteen U. S. N. steamer shares, which, giving him credit for them, reduced this to about Tls. \$64.77. The payments made by me were made at his request, and by his sanction. I presented the particulars of demand to Mr. Martin himself. Mr. Martin told me he was unable to pay, but he acknowledged the debt. In consequence of my inability to obtain payment I caused a debtor's summons to be issued against him. He has not compounded with me in any way. I have acted, throughout my transactions with Mr. Martin, only as his broker.

To Mr. MARTIN.—I have on several occasions taken over shares for your account, on your request and concurrence. You pledged me five Victoria Fire shares. You have paid me interest, but I have not received premiums. Some of the shares were bought on time and some for cash. They were not bought for myself. You have not asked me to realize the shares but said you thought I should have done so. In acknowledging the debt you offered to compound, and Mr. Cowie also requested to do so, but I declined your offer.

Mr. MARTIN said he had nothing else to remark. He had done all he could to satisfy the petitioner, and Mr. Cowie had also come forward and asked petitioner to allow him time, but he had brought him into Court nevertheless.

His LORDSHIP.—There is not the slightest pretence for saying as against your Broker that the debt mentioned in the Petition was in respect of gambling transactions.

Mr. MARTIN.—But it was connected with my Lord.

His LORDSHIP.—That is to say, you gambled; and employed a Broker to buy and sell for you. The objection is dismissed, and an order of adjudication made.

POLICE COURT.

Shanghai, May 5.

Before R. A. MOWAT, Esq.

R. (WM. PALMER) v. J. HART, Agamemnon. Assault.

For an assault upon the complainant while in a state of intoxication, the defendant, a colored man, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, May 5.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq., Consul-General; and Capts. J. P. ROBERTS and LAW, and Mr. S. K. THORNDIKE, Associates.

CHEN-KEE-TUK, master and owner of the *Chin-yuen-yuen*, of Chinhae, and other Chinese Merchants, and a widow and a mother of two of the crew of the said junk, *versus* the str. *Manchu*, and D. R. Spedding, late her master.

Mr. COOPER appeared for the plaintiffs. Messrs. EAMES and WAINWRIGHT represented the defendants.

The Petition

of the plaintiffs, a lengthy document, containing nine clauses, gave a full account of the circumstances in connection with the collision—which being also given in detail in the evidence that follows, need not be set forth here. The collision was stated to have been caused through gross negligence on the part of the *Manchu*, and the 7th and 8th paragraphs laid the damages at \$14,765 as far as the owners of the junk were concerned, and \$550 in respect of the claims of the persons dependant upon the two of the crew of the junk who were drowned, making a total claim of \$15,315.

The Answer

comprising ten clauses, denied in the 3rd having come into collision with a junk on the 10th December last year, but admitted that about the time and place mentioned in the libel, the *Manchu* did collide with a small

single-masted Chinese boat. The 4th par. stated that, on the boat being observed, the *Manchu's* helm was put a little to port to clear the said boat, and that the latter was observed to put her helm to starboard to cross the *Manchu's* bow. The engines were at once stopped, and reversed, but the stem of the *Manchu* came into collision with the middle of the said boat, making a hole in her sail. The craft was distinctly seen, and was an open boat with one mast as already mentioned. The question was asked if assistance was needed, but the persons in the boat answered in the negative; and the Answer denied that the said boat sank in consequence of such injuries, she being seen to float afterwards under sail a much longer time than it would have taken to run her ashore. Negligence on the part of the *Manchu* was denied.

The Court suggested that the evidence to be offered should be directed to the question whether the steamer was in fault. The question in regard to the measure of damages could be entered upon if necessary at a later period. This was agreed to by the respective Counsel.

Mr. COOPER proceeded to open the case, remarking upon the clauses of the petition seriatim, and setting forth fully the grounds upon which the case was proceeding. Referring to the answer, if his Honour would receive it, he would ask for the admission of a letter his Honour had addressed to the Taotai, in answer to one from him applying for redress. The letter, of which he had obtained a translation, set forth Capt. Spedding's answer. He did admit being at Wosung on the evening in question, and of a boat having brushed against the steamer, that in consequence the engines were stopped, but that no accident was found to have occurred, and if anything of the sort had taken place, it was in connection with some other steamer. In his opinion there were two important facts on the face of this letter,—first, that it was not alleged the accident occurred through any alteration of the boat's course; and second, that the engines were not stopped until after the accident occurred.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT objected to the admission of a statement made by a third party.

The COURT.—Mr. Cooper is now remarking upon his case; when he shall propose to put in this letter, the Court will decide whether it may be admitted.

Mr. COOPER held that, although his Honour had written or directed the writing of the letter, it was virtually the statement of Capt. Spedding, and while admitting the right of the Court to put an estimate on its value, he considered it important evidence on the points he had referred to. Mr. Cooper went on to say that it was his desire to suggest to the Court that the true cause of the collision was the absence of any look-out, and gross carelessness on the part of the *Manchu*. There were two principles of law which he proposed to set up in this case, viz. (1).—In the case of a collision between a steamer and a sailing vessel, the master of the latter, being under alarm, contributed to the collision. The Court said it was not his fault, but the fault of the steamer to place him in such a position. The steamer had power to pass at a greater distance, and the error of the master of the sailing vessel was not his fault. (2nd.) In the case of the *Oregon v. Rona*, reported in 18 Howard's Reports, the steamer was held answerable, for going into dangerous proximity to another vessel, and for any damages arising therefrom, the fault not being attributable to the other. After some further remarks relative to the claims made on behalf of the friends of the drowned men, Mr. Cooper proceeded to call evidence.

CHENG-KEE-TUK, cautioned, said.—I belong to Chinhae. I was the owner of a junk called the *Chen-yuen-yuen*. I built her myself, at a cost of \$2,000, which included everything. She was built five years ago at a place about 70 li from Chinhae. I bought the material and hired men to build her. I have had possession of her ever since she was built, and had her registered, which has been renewed every year. She was last registered at Shanghai, in the year before last, 11th moon. The certificate was in the boat when she went down. Her registered number was 644. Her size was—61 feet in length, 11 feet in width, and 5½ feet in depth, Chinese measurement. Her carrying capacity was 80,000 catties=800 piculs. I have always traded at Shanghai, and other neighbouring ports. On the

voyage on which she was lost she was nearly three-fourths full of cargo, which consisted of shark's fins, fish glue, tobacco, tinfoil, and so forth. When I left Dragon's Hill for Shanghai, there were 11 hands on board. She sailed on the 21st of the 10th moon, or 10th Dec. We passed the Lightship shortly after the first watch, which was on the night of the 22nd, or 11th Dec. (Thursday). It was between 10 and 11 o'clock. We reached the locality of the Kin-toan Beacon about the 3rd watch. The wind was S. W., and moderately light. The weather was fine, the stars were visible, and the moon about 30 feet high. When we passed the Lightship the tide was ebb; when we arrived at the Beacon, flood tide had commenced. We were then steering about N. W., and on the in-shore side. When we were some 10 li below the Beacon, I noticed a white light about 5 li ahead, and I therefore ordered the man at the wheel to exhibit another light over our side. There was at the time a red light on the mizen mast, the one which I ordered to be shewn over the side was a common Ningpo lantern. We were not going very fast. The lowdah was at the wheel. When I shewed the additional light, we yielded the road, and went in shore, changing our course from N. W. to due W.; the steamer was then 2 or 3 li distant. It was just as possible for the steamer to have seen us, as it was for us to see them. There were three or four men on deck, when the light was first seen. We kept our eyes on the steamer all the time. When we saw she was coming straight upon us, we all shouted out, and yielded more and more. There was plenty of time for the steamer to have gone either side of us. The jib-boom of the steamer first struck the mainsail; then the steamer passed along and struck the after part of the junk, carrying away the mizen-mast, and making a hole in the side about 10 feet from the stern, and about 6 or 7 feet in length. We directly called out to the steamer to save our lives. I understood them to direct us to run her in shore. We lowered our sampan, and 9 of the crew had got into her, when the motion in the water caused by the steamer's propeller caused us to drift away from the junk, leaving the other two men on board. The steamer was proceeding on her course. The after part of the junk filled with water, and she began to sink. We heard the two men cry out to us to save them. We saw her go down very soon after we drifted away. We remained in the sampan about one hour, before we were picked up by a Chinese boat. We were landed at Wosung. We could see two of the masts of the junk standing out of the water after she sunk. We knew the steamer running into us was the *Manchu*. One of the crew called out to us that they were going to Nagasaki. We saw no other steamer pass down that night. Mine was a three-masted junk, and we were under full sail. I have never heard of a fisherman's boat being scraped, or brushed, by a steamer that night. It is not true when we got close up to the steamer that we altered our helm so as to cross her bows. I am positive two lights were exhibited by us. It is customary for steamers to keep in mid-channel, and the small boats to go in-shore, where the water is shoal. I don't know that I could have done anything further than what was done, to have avoided the collision.

The Court then adjourned. On resuming, the witness was cross-examined by Mr. Eames. He said:—I was super-cargo on board; I always sailed on board in that capacity. I have frequently sailed from Dragon's Hill to Shanghai, and have often brought this kind of cargo. A counterfoil of the certificate of the junk is kept at the port where it was registered.

Mr. COOPER explained that application had been made for it, but it had not been received.

WITNESS.—The light was put up by Wong-ah-foo. [A Chinese compass was here produced, the witness's account as to the changing of the course of the junk, as the steamer came close to her, not being deemed sufficiently clear. The expedient, however, proved unsuccessful, witness eventually confessing his entire ignorance of the instrument, saying the lowdah fully understood it, that being his business.] The steamer struck us at an angle of 45° on the starboard side. We asked where the steamer was bound to; the reply given was Nagasaki. The sampan broke adrift from the junk through the motion in the water caused by the steamer,

There were neither oars nor sails in the sampan, and we were therefore unable to get back to the junk to save the two men on board.

WONG-A-FU, cautioned, said he belonged to Chinhai and knew the junk in question, he having been a seaman in her. It was his first trip. He assisted in putting the cargo on board. He did not know how much was taken, but the junk was about eight-tenths full. She would carry 800 piculs. There were 11 men on board when they left Dragon's Hill. He remembered when they passed the Lightship. When they saw the Beacon the 3rd watch had commenced. It was fine, clear weather, and moon-light. They could have seen a vessel 3 or 4 li. There was not much wind, and the tide was commencing to flow. He remembered a white light being observed ahead of them. Witness was the first to see it. He directly informed the owner of the boat, the owner spoke to the lowdah, who told witness to put out a light. Witness tied a lamp to a bamboo and placed it out on the starboard side of the junk. They changed the course immediately on seeing the light. He did not know the course they were steering, he being in the fore part of the vessel, and the compass being at the stern. Their course was slightly in shore, about N. W., as far as he could judge. He could not say how much they altered their course. All sail was set. Witness held the light at the side till the collision occurred, and in his opinion, if there had been a look-out on the *Manchu*, she could have seen the light, or even a man. The jib-boom first came in contact with the mainsail, which threw the boat's head round at an angle of 45, and the stern of the *Manchu* then struck her hull. All the crew shouted. There was plenty of time for the *Manchu* to have altered her course if the shouts had been heard. The engines were stopped after the collision. They called out to them to run in shore; those on the junk replied there was not time. At the same time some one called out telling them they were going to Nagasaki. Through the collision, the "stage" gave way, letting the water in freely; 9 of the crew, finding that the after part was full of water, got into the sampan. While they were getting into it, the steamer proceeded onward, and caused such a disturbance in the water, that the sampan drifted away before all had got into it. They had no sails or oars, but were picked up in the 4th watch by a Chinese boat. They were landed at Woonung about daylight. He did not see the junk go down; they drifted so far away. There was no other steamer passed them that night. The steamer was from 3 to 5 li distant when first seen. It was not true that the junk altered her course when the steamer had come close up, but was standing as nearly as possible at right angles to her. The more they yielded to the steamer, the more she seemed to follow them up, but there was no sudden alteration made in their course to bring them under the steamer's bows. No blame was, in his opinion, to be attributed to the junk. He heard the cries of the two men who were lost, but they had no means of returning to save them.

To Mr. EAMES.—Witness was a seaman; assisted in stowing away the cargo. No one told him the junk was 8-10ths full; he judged it from appearances. He had been told the junk carried 800 piculs. The red light was on the mizen-mast. Fearing it might not be visible in consequence of the sail in front, they held the light over the side. He lighted the lamp himself. They were all on deck when the light was first seen;—none asleep. Witness had never sailed on a steamer. After the collision the steamer gradually dropped off. Witness did not see any other but the white light on board the steamer. The deck of the junk was not wood throughout; amidships the deck was made of matting.

Mr. COOPER explained that it was not a sea-going junk, but merely a river junk.

Witness, to Mr. Cooper.—There are shifting boards which could be used in the place of the matting.

CHU-FOK-SUNG, cautioned, said he belonged to a place near Chinhai, and had been first lowdah of the junk No. 644 for 4 years. [Witness gave the same account of the dimensions, cargo, etc., of the junk as the former witnesses, and corroborated their statements regarding the sighting of the light of the steamer, the facts of the collision, the drifting of the sampan, &c., &c.]

After cross-examination by Mr. Wainwright.

An Associate enquired of the witness how it was that, having no sail or oar, the sampan got so far away from the junk that she could not return to save the remaining men.

Witness replied the junk was in a sinking condition, and went down soon afterwards. He saw her sink.

The Associate remarked that in his opinion, although the sampan might have been drifted away from the junk through the motion of the steamer, the impetus would have hardly lasted a moment, and he could not understand how it had drifted so far away as represented.

The Court then adjourned till to-day.

May 7.

The Court resumed at 10 o'clock.

CHENG AH-HAI of Chinhai, 2nd lowdah of the junk, said he belonged to her about five months, and was on board when the collision took place. After relating the state of the tide, &c., previous to the collision, witness said that seeing the steamer coming up, the lowdah ordered a light to be put out at the side. By the time it was exposed to view, the steamer was close upon them, and they then shouted out to draw the attention of the steamer to them. They had been going N. W., but altered their course due W., yielding all the N. they had previously been making to avoid the steamer. The collision occurred precisely as stated by the previous witnesses, the stern of the junk beginning to fill rapidly, stem rising up in the water. After they left her, and by the time the sampan had drifted 100 feet off, they saw her go down with her foresail standing. The two men who had been left on board went down with her.

Cross-examined by Mr. EAMES.—The junk was going about as fast as a man could walk. They hailed the steamer when she was 3 or 4 li off; they could hear the splashing of the water by her propeller, and he supposed the steamer could also have heard their shouts. They were all on deck at the time. After the junk went down he noticed the head of the mainmast standing above water.

Mr. COOPER then went on to question the witness relative to the stopping of the steamer engines, whether before or after the collision.

An Associate thereupon said he thought time could be saved if the fact was accepted that a steamer going at her usual speed would not be stopped within 300 yards, even if her engines were reversed directly. In this case, the witnesses all testified to the steamer proceeding at the usual speed, and not stopping until after the collision, when she was said to have stopped immediately.

His HONOUR said that the steamer might be entangled in some way with the junk, which would arrest her course speedily.

Witness, being interrogated on the point, said the junk was not entangled with the steamer.

The Associate held this only supported the statement he had made.

Witness, being asked by Mr. Cooper if they were not all too frightened to notice the small details minutely, replied, they were frightened, but remembered correctly what occurred both as to distance and time. The vessels were lying close together about as long as it would take a Chinaman to walk from here (the Court) to Garden Bridge.

CHENG-FO-ZEE, another of the crew of the junk, after giving an account of the circumstances connected with the collision, stated in reference to the point referred to by the Associate, that the vessels were together a rather less time than stated by the previous witness. They were not entangled at all, but lying side by side, the *Manchu* not attempting to save those on board, but advising them to make for the shore. The steamer stopped in the water directly it collided with the junk. The space between them after the collision was about a boat's width, and they could not have got aboard without help from the steamer.

The Court then adjourned. On resuming, Mr. WAINWRIGHT cross-examined the witness, who said that when he first saw the steamer they were 5 li from the shore, and 10 li below the Beacon. The junk was 4 or 5 li from the shore when the collision happened, or a little nearer, and the course of the junk was not changed from that time until the collision occurred. Since arriving at Shanghai he had been living in the city by himself; the other

men had been living with their friends. He had never had any conversation with any of them on the subject.

GAU-SIAU-SUNG said he belonged to Chusan, and had been two months in Shanghai waiting for this case. He had never received any money. He was the lowdah of the boat *Tsing-pa-sun*. He knew the *Manchu*, having repeatedly seen her in Tientsin. On the night of the 11th Dec., he saw the *Manchu* go out. He himself was going to Chinkiang in his boat. In coming up the Yangtze his attention was directed to a small sampan, in which were 9 men. They hailed him and he took them on board. He refused at first, but on hearing their tale, and knowing the boat, he took them. He saw no other boat or steamer. Learning from them that two men were still on board the junk, he charged his course to where they said they had seen her sink. He found two masts were above the water, but saw nothing of the men. They had made him a present of the sampan for his assistance. It still remained in his possession.

To Mr. EAMES.—Had not spoken to any of the other witnesses about the affair. Had been told that his evidence would be very weighty; had been lodging at a house at the expense of the owner of the boat, being promised his wages also.

LEE-ZEE-FOOK, a seaman on board the *Tsing-pa-sun*, gave corroborative evidence, adding that it was during the 5th watch that they picked up the sampan, which would be towards daylight on the morning of the 12th December.

Witness was not cross-examined.

NG-SZ-SAN, of Chinhai, and a general dealer in marine goods, said he had shipped some fish, twenty-seven packages of glue, altogether 5,400 catties, and 760 catties of shark's fins, by the junk No. 644. He took a receipt on shipment which he now produced. He himself went on board the junk.

JEN-TSUNG-LUNG, a broker, said he was entrusted with the shipment of some tobacco leaves on board a junk, in December last. He inspected it on board the junk, which was owned by the plaintiff. There were 166 packages, 140 catties in each package.

TSUNG-PING-YEN deposed to shipping a quantity of tinfoil on board the junk No. 644 in the 10th moon. There were 120 packages. He had written letters relating to them, and given them to the master of the junk. He (witness) had them now in his possession. There were 18 pieces in each package.

Mr. COOPER said this was the conclusion of his case, the latter witnesses having been called merely to prove the existence of the cargo.

Mr. EAMES said the principle witness of the defendants was absent from Shanghai; he himself was of opinion that plaintiffs had failed to make out any case, and moved the Court to dismiss it in the form of a non-suit. But should the Court be against him, he would propose that the evidence of a witness now present should be taken, the defendants suspending their arguments until the witness he had referred to, Mr. Linstead, should have returned.

Some conversation then followed, and eventually the evidence of the following witness was taken:

JACOB W. OHLSEN, sworn, said he went on board the *Manchu* on the 10th Dec. last. She was bound to Nagasaki, and he went the voyage in her as second officer. They left two days afterwards. He did not see or hear anything of a collision they might have had in going down the Yangtze. He felt no shock or anything of the sort, and did not know anything about it till the first engineer told him in a public house at Shanghai.

In consequence of the witness not understanding English sufficiently to be able to stand a cross-examination, the Court adjourned till this afternoon, for the presence of an interpreter—Mr. Wainwright remarking that this witness was only brought into Court to shew that he knew nothing about it!

May 8th.

WILHELM ROSEY, sworn, and examined by Mr. Wainwright.—I was employed as chief engineer of the *Manchu*, and went with her on the voyage in question. She left Shanghai on the night of the 11th or 12th Dec., about midnight. When the steamer was going down the river I was in the engine room. I remained below from the time we started till 6 o'clock next morning. About 4.10 a.m. or 4.20, I got orders to "stand by;" then "slow

down;" then "stop;" next "astern;" then "full speed astern;" and lastly "stop." I hailed "all right." All these orders were given within the space of ten, twelve or fourteen minutes. Directly after we recommenced going ahead, I went on deck. I heard a Chinaman crying out or shouting. The chief mate and sailing master (Mr. Jones, who was lost in the *Manchu*) were on deck, and also two or three hands. I did not look over the side. I did not see a boat, but could see a small junk, It had one mast, and a small covered deck, aft and forward. The sail was hanging down. I did not watch her at all. I remained on deck four minutes, and saw her all the time. I did not notice what became of her eventually. I obeyed the orders I received directly they were given. I did not feel any shock, as if the boat had run against anything.

To Mr. COOPER.—When I went on deck, the steamer was going ahead. There were only two engineers on board—the chief (myself) and the second. I joined the *Manchu* on the 10th November last; I was employed in getting her ready for sea for three weeks before that date. I left her on the 5th Jan. It was my watch in the engine-room when we left Shanghai. I did not leave the engine-room until I went on deck. As I have already stated, I don't know what course we took, or whose watch it was. I did not see Capt. Spedding on deck during my watch that night. I do not remember one instance of his having been called up during the night. I don't know the proper track steamers should follow in going down the river, or junks in coming up. It was a fine, clear morning, and we could have seen a steamer a mile off. I received all the orders by gong and bell. About twelve or fourteen minutes elapsed between the time of the first order being given and my going on deck. The first order was "stand by," which I have included in the twelve or fourteen minutes—the other orders together only occupied about two minutes and a-half to the time of our again going ahead. I could not say if the *Manchu* could stop in her own length, but she had very good engines. The state of the tide, and the power of steam on, would be a great consideration. In slack water she could be put astern in two minutes. I could not say how soon she might have been stopped on this occasion. I took no notice as to whether the water was smooth or not. I heard conversation between those on board the junk and the steamer. I had no idea of the tonnage of the junk, and was quite sure it was a Chinese boat, and not a foreign vessel. I did not see if there were any men on board the junk.

To Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—I am an engineer, and not a practical sailor.

To the COURT.—There was no wind blowing when I went on deck.

The witness OHLISEM, who was in part heard yesterday, was again brought to the stand, but the Court determined to adjourn further hearing of the case till to-day.

12th May.

The Court resumed at 10 a.m. to-day.

JACOB W. OHLISEM, sworn, deposed.—I was 2nd officer of the *Manchu* in December last. I joined her on the 10th Dec., and went to Nagasaki. The steamer left here on the 12th. I do not know at what hour, or whether it was in the day or night. The chief mate had the watch until we passed the Lightship. I went below directly the anchor was secured. This was between Shanghai and Woosung. I did not hear any shock as if we had come into collision with anything. I did not hear anything the next day in regard to a collision. The engineer Roxy told me of a collision. This was a few days ago, and was the first time I heard anything of it.

To Mr. COOPER.—I do not remember whether the moon was shining, or if it was quiet or windy. If the chief mate had the watch no other officer was on deck. I cannot say whether Capt. J. Spedding or Mr. Jones was the master on this voyage. Mr. Spedding did not keep watch on this voyage.

The evidence of this witness previously given was considered void by the Court, it not being certain that he understood the questions asked and gave evidence intelligently.

To the COURT.—It was not customary to keep a lookout forward, excepting the officer. The pilot house was forward.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL.

Shanghai, May 14th.

Before G. F. SEWARD, Esq., *Consul-General*, with Messrs. R. F. EASTLACK, G. H. WHEELER, and F. E. HASKELL, *Associates*.

L. J. MULLINS, Assignee of the Estate of L. H. Stoddard, v. OLYPHANT and Co.

Claim Tls. 2,679.

Mr. ROBINSON appeared for plaintiff.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT represented the defendants.

M. ROBINSON said he would not occupy the time of the Court by reading the pleadings, as there was but little difference between Mr. Wainwright and himself, as regarded the real facts of the case. The action was brought to recover the sum of Tls. 2,679, which was paid to Messrs. Olyphant and Company, the defendants, on the 24th September, 1873. He asked the attention of the Court to the dates, because it was from the dates mostly that some of the inferences he was going to press upon their minds were to be deduced. He need scarcely tell them that the assignee had no personal interest whatever in the matter, but was simply endeavouring to recover the sum for the benefit of the general creditors, having been advised that he ought not, in the discharge of his duty, to allow this payment to pass unchallenged. The question they had to determine was, whether the confession of judgment, at the suit of Messrs. Olyphant, on the 23rd Sept., and the payment to them being made on the 24th Sept.,—whether these two facts took place under such circumstances as to justify the inference that the confession of judgment and the payment of the money, were transactions made at a time when Stoddard was either insolvent or contemplating bankruptcy, with the intent to give Messrs. Olyphant & Co. a preference; they being aware of the state of his affairs. The doctrine of fraudulent preference—if he might so speak of it—was one which had existed from the earliest times in English law, and had likewise been adopted in America. Judges administering law found it necessary to create this law, and it afterwards received statutory recognition. He mentioned this because he did not know what cases defendants' Counsel intended to cite, and because it was very difficult to reconcile some of the earlier decisions upon such cases. They had no good reports of them, and when separate minds had to deal with such cases, it could readily be understood that, without any fixed rule to guide them, they might come to apparently inconsistent decisions. But since this doctrine had received statutory recognition and definition, they had now to look only to the terms of the statutes which defined transactions of this sort, and it would be for the Court to say whether the circumstances of this case brought this payment within the statutory definitions. So far as the citizens of the United States were concerned, Bankruptcy laws had been in force in the various States for a considerable time, but in '67 an act was passed for the whole Union; and it was under that act that this transaction was sought to be impeached. The sections most material to the case were the 35th and 39th. The first, after going into certain details as to payments being made by bankrupts, either insolvent or contemplating bankruptcy, said that the same (the said payments) should be void, and the assignee might recover the property or the value of it, or the money, &c., from the person so receiving it; and declared that a payment not made in the usual course of business was *prima facie* evidence of fraud. The 39th section was still wider in its effect. Therefore the questions which the Court had to decide were, whether the circumstances which would be produced in evidence would justify the inference that the payment was made when Stoddard was insolvent or contemplating bankruptcy, that it was made with the intent either to give a preference to Olyphant & Co., or to prevent his property being distributed under the provisions of the act, and that Olyphant & Co. had reasonable cause to be aware of Stoddard's insolvency. If the evidence he intended to lay before them justified this inference then the assignee would be entitled to recover back this money. As to the facts of the case. On the 20th Sept., 1873, Messrs. Olyphant & Co. filed a petition in this Court to recover from Stoddard the sum of Tls. 2,500, being the

amount of a promissory note dated in Dec. 1872, payable on demand. It would be admitted by defendants, that that petition was served upon Stoddard on the 22nd Sept. 1873, and therefore, at that date, Stoddard was applied to by Messrs. Olyphant & Co., through the process of this Court, for payment of this sum of money. It was admitted that on the 23rd Sept., the day after he had been served with the petition, he confessed judgment, that on the 24th September he received a remittance of some £2,000 from England to his credit at the Oriental Bank; and that on the same day he paid the amount of the judgment so confessed to this Court, to hand over to Messrs. Olyphant & Co. It was further admitted that on the 30th Sept.—six days after he had made this payment—he filed his petition in this Court declaring himself a bankrupt, with debts amounting to over Tls. 100,000. These facts were admitted, and even when stated alone were quite sufficient, he thought, to entitle the assignees to recover. However, the defendants denied that when Stoddard confessed that judgment on the 23rd September, he was insolvent or contemplated bankruptcy. It would be for him to make that out to the Court, and he would give a short summary of the evidence he intended to bring before them. He thought it was scarcely necessary to prove the fact that Stoddard was insolvent, for if the facts he had stated were true, it seemed impossible that a man who, on the 30th Sept., had filed his petition and declared himself a bankrupt for Tls. 100,000 was, on the 24th of that month, solvent. But it was not necessary for him to prove that Stoddard was then actually insolvent; it was perfectly sufficient if he only proved that he contemplated bankruptcy. Then he would lay before the Court two letters from Stoddard, one, the original, and the other, a press copy of one that had been destroyed, and in which Stoddard stated in so many words that he declined on the 20th Sept. to make a certain payment because he was on the eve of bankruptcy, and did not feel justified in making it. Therefore, as to what was passing in Stoddard's mind at the time, he had it out of his own mouth, that he did contemplate bankruptcy. In addition to that, he would call before the Court a gentleman who would prove the receipt of the letter from Mr. Stoddard on the 23rd Sept.,—the second letter he had named—asking him to pay a debt on the ground that he did not want it to be put down in his statement of property. These admissions by Mr. Stoddard incontestably proved his contemplation of bankruptcy at this time. The only other contention on the part of the defendants to which he need refer now, was that, previously to the commencement of the suit by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. on the 20th September, it had been arranged that they should be paid out of some remittance which Stoddard was to receive from England, and which the defendants asserted to be this particular remittance of some £2,000, and they wanted to set up, he presumed, that they had a lien upon it. Of this, however, there did not seem to him, judging from the steps they took in the matter, to be sufficient proof; and beyond all doubt, if Stoddard had become bankrupt on the day he confessed judgment, the money must have passed over to the creditors. Mr. Robinson then produced the assignment held by Mr. Mullins, and bearing the seal of the Court, under which he was entitled to sue; and he next asked the Court to note that it was admitted on the part of the defendants that, between the 8th and 19th Sept. 1873, Messrs. Olyphant and Co. were applied to on behalf of the Agra Bank and Chartered Mercantile Bank for payment of the value of goods stated to be stored by them, and for which Mr. Stoddard had signed warrants in their name, and that they repudiated all liability on the ground that such warrants were fraudulent and fictitious. The warrants represented goods to the value of Tls. 46,000.

His Honour acceded to the request.

JOHN BAILEY, sworn, said:—I am Mr. Robinson's clerk. On the 20th Sept. 1873, I presented six promissory notes to Mr. Stoddard, for payment, at his house in the Gnoamen Road. They amounted in the aggregate to Tls. 46,200. The memo. in my hand was made by me on that occasion. They were not paid, Mr. Stoddard saying he had no funds to meet them, or words to that effect.

Witness was not cross-examined.

Mr. ROBINSON then read a letter written by his Honour the U. S. Consul to Mr. Stoddard, dated Sept. 24th 1873, in which he informed him of the amount of the judgment against him in the case of Olyphant & Co., but telling him at the same time that he need not pay it unless he saw fit. He then read Mr. Stoddard's reply, dated Sept. 27th, in which he stated that he had paid the amount. This Mr. Robinson held was a voluntary act, the bankrupt at the time knowing his position, and he asked his Honour to enter a note to that effect. As a matter of form Mr. Robinson put in the petition in the aforesaid case, asking the Court to take judicial notice of the fact that Mr. Stoddard filed his petition in this Court on the 30th Sept., and that the amount of his debts were then Tls. 106,090.75.

In consequence of the absence of the witnesses for the plaintiff, Mr. Wainwright examined

A. PATERSON, a witness for the defendant, who being sworn, said:—I am manager of the Oriental Bank. Mr. Stoddard had an account with us last year. On the 16th August 1873, I received a letter from him. [The letter was read, directing witness to pay certain claims against him, and to hand the balance over to Olyphant & Co.] The memo. endorsed, stating "replied to," on this letter was written by a clerk. I have reason to believe that a letter was written in reply to this. I did not decline to follow his instructions. I produce a letter of the 19th Sept. from Mr. Stoddard. [The letter was read, asking witness to telegraph to London to have a bill for £2,125.8.3, payable at 6 days sight, discounted at once; and to pay the amount as already directed.] I followed the instructions in that letter, and on the 24th I credited him with the money. I paid over Tls. 3,000 to Messrs. McLoughlin & Co., and Tls. 2,679.45 and \$63.10 to Messrs. Olyphant & Co. This was on the 25th Sept.

To Mr. ROBINSON.—Mr. Stoddard's account with us began on the 24th Sept. 1873. When Stoddard wrote to me on the 16th August he had no account with me. If a letter was written in reply to his of that date, a copy exists, but I have not been asked to produce it. I received the second letter on the 19th Sept., and acted upon it. I remember that Mr. McLoughlin called upon me, but I cannot swear to what took place between us. That was after the receipt of the letter of the 16th August. I did not see Messrs. Olyphant & Co. after receipt of the letter of direction. I am under the impression that they wrote to me, but I have not the letter. They enquired, I believe, whether we had authority to pay over to them the sum mentioned, on behalf of Mr. Stoddard. I cannot say whether it was received before the 19th August. If I had received instructions on the 24th September from Mr. Stoddard to have paid over the whole of the money to him, I should have done so only on the condition of his cancelling his previous advices as mentioned.

To Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—This is how I should have acted in the usual course of business.

Plaintiff's witnesses, being now present, were examined.

JOHN G. PURDON, sworn—I am the Chairman of the Direction of the Shanghai Gas Co. I received the letter produced from Mr. Stoddard, dated 17th October, 1873. [The letter was read, Mr. Stoddard admitting having had certain fittings to the value of \$50 from the Company, and stating that he had arranged for them to be taken over by a friend, not feeling justified in paying the amount as on the 20th Sept., when the account was presented, he was on the eve of bankruptcy and unable to make any payment. He had paid the gas bills on their being presented.]

Capt. J. P. ROBERTS, sworn, said—I received the letter dated 23rd September from Mr. Stoddard. [The letter asked Mr. Roberts to excuse the writer for asking him to pay him a debt of Tls. 239.56, but he did not want to include it in any statement his creditors might require.] I think I tore up the original letter, but have since paid over the amount to the bankrupt's assignee.

L. J. MULLINS, sworn, said—I am the assignee of the estate of the bankrupt. The debts proved against the estate, and not received, are Tls. 91,000. The assets amount to about 10 per cent, supposing we are successful in this case.

To Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—I have received about Tls. 8,000. If I recover this sum, I expect to pay a dividend of 4 per cent,

which added to that already paid will make a total dividend of 10 per cent. I am not taking proceedings to recover the Tls. 3,000 from Mr. McLoughlin. I do not intend to do so at present.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—What is the distinction between his claim and this?

Mr. ROBINSON objected to the question.

His Honour did not think this had anything to do with the case.

Witness said he could not tell what he might do—he must wait till this case was settled first.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—Cannot you tell me if there is any difference?

Witness.—That may become a question for a Court to decide.

His Honour said this case would have to be decided entirely upon its merits; and so would the other, if it came before a Court.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—The fact is, I should like to have had Mr. Mullins' opinion on the matter. (Laughter.) It was only a question of fact.

His Honour.—It may be very interesting for us all to know; but, still, it really has not anything to do with this case.

Mr. ROBINSON said that concluded the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT then replied. He said the learned Counsel on the other side had given the Court the facts of the case so far as they were material, with the exception of one important fact upon which he laid much stress. That was, that this payment was the result of an arrangement made a long time before, between Mr. Stoddard and Messrs. Olyphant & Co.; and that he had in fact to appropriate a portion of his assets to meet this liability, and that in giving them a cheque on the 24th Sept., he was merely carrying out an engagement to which he was committed. And he should be able to satisfy the Court that the position of matters on the 16th Aug. was such that he was really bound to meet their claim. That, however, was not the only point upon which he relied in defending this case. There was another important point in the law of bankruptcy, relating to fraudulent preference, which had not been touched upon, and that was the question as to whether the payment was voluntary. It had been held over and over again, both in England and America, that although a payment made in contemplation of bankruptcy with the intent to prefer one creditor to another was fraudulent and void, yet if that payment was made under pressure in any way, it removed any objections on the grounds of its being a fraudulent preference.

Mr. Wainwright then proceeded to read at length from pages 155-160 of a book on the American law of bankruptcy by Mr. Edwin James, which included several cases where pressure being proved, fraudulent preference was held not to exist. From them, in the words of Mr. James, at the beginning of his notes on this particular section, it could be laid down as a general principle that, in order to make a transaction void, it must not only be proved to have been made at a time when the bankruptcy is contemplated, but also that the payment was voluntary. With regard to the facts in this case as to the payment here being of a voluntary character. It was in evidence that, on the 20th September, Messrs. Olyphant & Co. issued a suit against Mr. Stoddard, (the petition in connection with which had been put in); and the petition not only prayed that he might be ordered to pay the money to Messrs. Olyphant & Co., but also that an attachment might issue out from the Court against the goods, chattels, and properties of the defendant. That attachment did issue, as he was in a position to prove, on the 22nd Sept. The marshal of this Court went to his house to take an inventory, and so forth, but Mr. Stoddard applied that further proceedings might be stayed for a day as he would be able to pay the money, and the application was granted. Here pressure had indeed been used. Mr. Stoddard, doubtless, had a sanguine hope—which people in difficulties generally had—that he might be able to struggle through somehow, and some arrangement would be made which might enable him to escape actual bankruptcy. And for his own protection, he thought it was necessary for him to use this money. As to what he wrote to Mr. Purdon, he did not think it would affect the case now, under the circumstances. And with regard to his letter to

Capt. Roberts; he did not mean to say that Mr. Stoddard did not know there was a chance of his becoming a bankrupt. He might have known in his position, but he thought he could prove that he never took any steps or contemplated any steps with a view to making himself a bankrupt, and it was only in consequence of threats on the part of certain persons that he decided to make himself bankrupt. He did not think he had anything more to say, but would call witnesses to support the facts he relied upon.

The Court then adjourned. On resuming, PEDRO M. CARVALHO, of the Oriental Bank, was sworn. He stated that the press copy letter-book produced belonged to the Bank, and then deposed to the fact of certain letters in it, and dated between the 16th August and the 25th September, being copies of correspondence passing between Mr. Paterson and Messrs. Olyphant and Co.

LYMAN HUNT STODDARD, sworn, examined by Mr. WAINWRIGHT, stated:—About the end of Dec. 1872, I borrowed a sum of Tls. 2,500 from Messrs. Olyphant & Co., for which I gave a promissory note. I promised Mr. Hayes that I would repay the money on receipt of certain freights I expected from the barque *Lightfoot*, belonging to me, on her return from her voyage to Puget Sound. During Feb., I received information that the ship had put into Honolulu, and been condemned. Messrs. Olyphant & Co. were aware of this. I was at Hongkong when the message came, and on my return Mr. Hayes asked me about it, in the end of Feb. or first of March. I told him that I was now unable to pay the money from that source, but that I held a draft for £1,500, drawn by the capt. of another vessel, the *Deogum*, on the consignees, in Montreal, Gillespie Moffat & Co., which I proposed to sell and pay him out of the proceeds. I could not sell the draft here, and told Mr. Hayes that I had written to Montreal to have the funds sent me from there. I wrote early in April to the captain to remit me £2,000 as the draft had been cancelled. I instructed him to remit the money to the Oriental Bank in London. About the same time I called on Mr. Paterson, informed him what I had done, and asked him to write to the London office, and get them to remit the money by wire here when it was paid in to them. I told Mr. Hayes what I had done about this. I wrote to Mr. Paterson on 16th August with reference to this sum of money. I had informed Olyphant & Co., before writing that letter, that they would receive the amount I owed them out of it. I can't recollect the precise date I spoke to Mr. Hayes on the subject, but I did tell him of having written the letter at the time I wrote it, and also spoke with him on the matter in June, when he informed me that the house accounts had been made up to the end of that month, and he hoped the debt would not appear in the books after the 30th. I don't recollect any special occasion besides on which I spoke with him before the letter of 16th August. I wrote again on 19th Sept. to Mr. Paterson, in consequence of a letter from the captain, which I found waiting me on my return from the South on 17th Sept., advising me that £2,125.8.3 had been remitted to my credit by Messrs. Gillespie, Moffat & Co. Either the afternoon I returned or next day, Mr. Wisner of Olyphant & Co. came to see me. He remarked that he supposed I remembered I owed the house Tls. 2,500, and they had not received it from the Oriental Bank. I informed him of the receipt of the letter from the Captain of the *Deogum*, and that I presumed the money would come in due course. The next thing I knew was that Messrs. Olyphant had taken proceedings in this Court to recover the money, and I was served with an attachment. I am shown a document, initialed by me, served on me at 11.30 a.m. on 22nd Sept., (the petition); also the warrant of attachment served the same day. I asked Mr. Phoenix who served it to go round to you—(Mr. Wainwright)—and get it stayed, so that no proceedings should be taken against any household or personal effects, as I had no doubt the money would arrive. Action under the attachment was stayed. I was living then in Gnoamen road, and the furniture in the house belonged to me. On the 23rd, I confessed judgment; I had not then taken any steps with a view to bankruptcy, and did not intend to do so of my own accord. It is difficult for me to say whether I

thought I could avoid it; I thought there was a possible chance that I might, and I did not wish to take any steps which might lead to it. I did not intend, by confessing judgment, to give Olyphant & Co. any preference over any other creditors, but thought I was carrying out an engagement previously entered into. I looked upon it as a necessary act to carrying out the arrangement, believing that, if I did not do so, there would be a suit in Court, and that in fact there was nothing else for me to do. I was afterwards notified that, if I did not make myself a bankrupt, I would be forced into bankruptcy. I think that was about the 26th. Mr. Myburgh notified me that Mr. Robinson said he was going to do this, and you also were pressing me on behalf of the Union Steam Navigation Company. I understood that, if I did not file my petition, I would be forced by Mr. Robinson and Mr. Wainwright to become bankrupt. I am shown a statement of my affairs filed with my petition, which I drew up myself, believing when I did so that it was correct. Apart from the claims of the Banks, I did not then believe myself to be insolvent; including them, I did.

Cross-examined by Mr. ROBINSON—I remember Mr. Bailey presenting certain promissory notes to me, for what amount I do not know. I recollect that there were some for the Agra Bank, amounting in round figures to Tls. 36,000, which I had not the means to pay, when I filed this statement, those notes had been presented to me and dishonoured. All the arrangements with Olyphant & Co. regarding the *Lightfoot* were verbal, there were no documents. Mr. Mullins, the assignee on the estate, asked me for information on the subject of this loan. I don't recollect whether I told him about the *Lightfoot* or not. I did not purposely conceal it from him. At the time I borrowed the money, I gave as collateral security some papers representing shares belonging to me in the *Kiushiu*. After I had sent for the *Deogum's* money to Montreal, I mortgaged these shares, without the knowledge of Messrs. Olyphant & Co. I did so more than once—and gave the second mortgage to Mr. McLoughlin.

Mr. ROBINSON remarked that his object in asking these questions was to show that the witness's conduct had been so dishonest, and his statements so much at variance, that his evidence could not be trusted.

After a short discussion with the Bench, however, Counsel deemed it unnecessary to pursue this course of examination.

Cross-examination continued—I received Olyphant & Co.'s petition and the writ of attachment the same day, and asked Mr. Phoenix to see Mr. Wainwright. Had the attachment been executed, I supposed my effects would be seized, and ultimately sold. I don't know whether Mr. Phoenix would have remained in possession, or what course he would have pursued. The furniture was sold for the benefit of my creditors. I don't know on what day I confessed judgment. (Mr. Wainwright admitted it was the 23rd Sept.) I thought that was the only thing for me to do, as it has turned out, in Olyphant & Co.'s interest. My object was simply to avoid a lawsuit, and I did not see how I could avoid that by doing nothing. It did not occur to me that if I had made myself bankrupt I would have got rid of the attachment and distributed my property among my creditors. At the time I confessed judgment, I did not see that it would affect the matter whether I did so or not, as I was under the conviction that Olyphant & Co. had a legal right to the money.

Re-examined by Mr. WAINWRIGHT—I did not know, when the promissory notes to the Banks were presented to me, that they had previously applied to Olyphant & Co. for the goods on which these advances had been made. I had no object in making myself bankrupt, and thought there was a chance of avoiding it. The *Lightfoot* was not insured, was a total loss, and I informed Mr. Mullins that nothing could be expected from that source. At the time Mr. Mullins applied to me for the information Mr. Robinson has referred to, all thought of the *Lightfoot* had gone out of my mind, and I told him all I could think of.

ALEXANDER MYBURGH, sworn, examined by Mr. WAINWRIGHT, stated—I acted as Mr. Stoddard's legal adviser after his return from the South, in Sept. 1873, till he went into bankruptcy. Previous to the confessing

judgment in this case of Olyphant & Co., he did not say anything about going into bankruptcy. In fact, he told me he had made up a statement of his affairs, showing that, if his transactions were carried out, he could meet his creditors. I took his word for this. I told him on the question of this money in Bank, as to which an attachment was issued, that I was concerned for the Oriental Bank and could not advise him. I did not hear all the circumstances of the case. I am shown a letter you wrote to me of 26th Sept., threatening proceedings on behalf of the Union Steam Navigation Co. (Put in.) Mr. Stoddard, was not then a petitioner. I asked him if he was in a position to meet the demands; he said he was not, and I advised him to file a petition, which he did on the 27th, in favour of the Chartered Mercantile Bank. It was served on the 29th.

To Mr. ROBINSON—I told Mr. Stoddard you wished to see him to present the notes of the Banks. He said he would rather not see you, it would be rather awkward, but he would see your clerk. I wrote to you making the appointment. I took his word as to his position, because he said he had prepared a statement. I told him if he were unable to meet his creditors, he had better make himself bankrupt. I believe he thought, if he could have time, he could avoid bankruptcy proceedings. On or before the 25th Sept., as I find by an extract from my diary, I told him you had said you were going to make him a bankrupt, if he did not take proceedings himself. I don't remember the date you told me if he would not make himself bankrupt you would take proceedings to that end, but I communicated this to him.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT wished to call Mr. Phoenix to prove Mr. Stoddard's statements regarding the attachment, but the other side made admissions rendering it unnecessary. He then, to complete his evidence, asked his Honour a few questions as to papers in Court with reference to the attachment, which were explained.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said, upon the evidence he had adduced, he had to ask the Court to find that the confession of judgment by Stoddard was made under pressure by Olyphant & Co., not in contemplation of bankruptcy and not with intent to defraud other creditors. Further he must ask the judgment of the Court in favour of this being a *bona fide* appropriation for a debt due to Olyphant & Co. Whatever Mr. Stoddard had done in the past, the statements he had just given in Court bore upon them the appearance of truth, and they were certainly consistent with all the other evidence brought forward. It was, of course, some disadvantage to the defendants, not to have Mr. Hayes to give evidence; no doubt at the cost of much trouble and delay and expense that evidence might have been obtained by commission in Europe, but defendants thought their position strong enough to enable them to dispense with it. The story was of course simple enough. Stoddard borrowed the money on 31st Dec., and at the time, being asked as to his means of payment, says he has so much coming from the *Lightfoot*, but that security disappeared in consequence of the loss of the ship, and he then, on being asked how he intends to provide for payment, states that he has a bill drawn on the consignees of cargo carried by another ship, and that if it is discounted he will pay up. In this however he does not succeed, and therefore promises Mr. Hayes to write to the captain to remit the money, with which he would then discharge the debt. On 16th August he gave notice to the manager of the Oriental Bank to hold this money; opened an account there; and wrote an order to the manager to pay the sum of Tls. 3,000 to McLoughlin & Co., and the balance to Olyphant & Co., out of which they were to retain the amount of the debt. There was thus an understanding with Olyphant & Co., an express notice to the Bank to apply the money in this way, and there was a letter from the Bank to Stoddard that they would follow his instructions. They might fairly draw the inference that Olyphant & Co. were informed that the Bank had received that direction and had agreed to act upon it; there was no doubt at all that Stoddard clearly contracted to pay in this particular way. Then he went South, the frauds were found out, and when he returned his affairs were in terrible confusion. Olyphant & Co. again use pressure upon him, and he again assures them that the money will come and that he

will perform his contract, but they, becoming alarmed, think it advisable to sue him. Seeing that the suit will be very disagreeable, by the seizure of his furniture and personal effects under the attachment, and that by allowing matters to go on he only increases expense, Stoddard confesses judgment and relieves himself from the consequences of the attachment, as he thinks, at the same time redeeming his pledge to Olyphant & Co. If he had not done that it would have been a breach of faith towards them. Looking at it from one point of view it was of course absurd to suppose that a man having all those claims upon him could believe himself other than insolvent, but it appeared from both Stoddard's statement and Mr. Myburgh's that he did not think so, and did not contemplate going into bankruptcy. The Banks expected to recover the goods or a portion of them from Olyphant & Co., and if they had done so their claims against Stoddard would have been put an end to, Olyphant & Co. would become his creditors, and they might come to some arrangement with him and not think it worth while to make him bankrupt. His other debts were amply covered by the assets, and apart from this question of the Banks' claim, he had plenty of money. The only people then who could suffer, who had the largest interest in his assets, would have been Olyphant & Co., who would have no ground of complaint if he had paid them Tls. 2,500 beforehand. However, the question of whether Stoddard was contemplating bankruptcy did not form defendants' case, though they said he did not. What they contended was that if Stoddard had arranged and contracted to apply this particular fund in this particular way, in confessing judgment he was not acting so as to give them an undue preference, but in pursuance of his agreement with them. There was no doubt also that he did confess judgment under pressure, and pressure of the strongest kind—very much stronger than that in the cases he (Counsel) had quoted in opening. The learned Counsel now proceeded to quote from Robson on Bankruptcy, in relation to the section in the Act bearing on fraudulent preferences, and also from Edwin James's Commentaries. He would not go over the cases again, but thought it quite clear that when a man had an action brought against him, and was being pressed, as much as a man could be pressed, to make payment, it could not be called a fraudulent act if he confessed judgment to put an end to the proceedings and save his effects. As to the contemplation of bankruptcy, he would leave the Court to draw its own inference from the evidence. On the question of the contract and the position of the Oriental Bank in regard to it, he cited *Lilley v. Hayes*, *Chitty on Contracts*, 576. The point was whether the Oriental Bank had made themselves the agents of the creditor. He contended that Mr. Paterson said to Stoddard that he would hold the money to pay as the latter had directed, and Stoddard did nothing to prevent Olyphant & Co. being told of that understanding and acting on the faith of it. Having quoted further, he contended that though, here, the money was not originally advanced upon the particular security of the *Deogum's* returns, Stoddard obtained forbearance on the part of Olyphant & Co., by promising that they should be paid out of the money, and thus really formed a contract with them so that they should not press their claim. It was clear from the evidence that there was such a contract, and that, apart from pressure, Stoddard was in duty bound to do all he could to carry it out. With regard to the question of voluntariness, he cited *Strachan and others v. Barton*, 25 L. J., Ex., 182. In the present case they had the two arguments separate—one, the setting apart of this particular fund for this debt, and that it was done by the debtor, who was bound to carry out his contract. The pressure put upon the debtor was a separate thing, and the authorities showed that the amount of pressure so put on took the case clearly out of the fraudulent preference clause. Moreover, they had the debtor's evidence, which was borne out by the other evidence, that the payment was not made with intent to defraud anybody. These were the points on which defendants mainly relied, and Counsel now left the case in the hands of the Court.

Mr. ROBINSON said it seemed to him the real question to be decided in the first place, irrespective of all the cases, and everything

else, was, with what intent had Stoddard acted? If the Court could satisfy itself on that point, the surrounding circumstances would become clear, and there would be little difficulty in disposing of the other points made by his friend, viz., that the payment was under pressure and that the appropriation was voluntary. As to these points, he called attention to the 39th section of the Act, (which he read.) That Stoddard was insolvent was perfectly clear from the evidence, for on the 20th September, which was the day Olyphant & Co. filed their petition, promissory notes to the extent of \$15,460,000 had been presented to him and dishonoured. It was, therefore, idle for him to think of tiding over on a belief that he was not insolvent—in fact defendants' counsel had said he did not base his case on that point. It was proved that upon 20th September payment of this large sum of money was demanded from Stoddard, it was further proved that on this very day he refused to pay another creditor, who applied for \$50, because he did not feel justified in doing it, being on the eve of bankruptcy. It was proved by Capt. Roberts that on the 23rd Sept., the day on which Stoddard confessed judgment in favour of the defendants, and when, as he says now, he did not contemplate bankruptcy, Stoddard wrote to him asking for payment of a sum, saying he did not wish to include it in any statement of his affairs he might have to make. It was admitted that Stoddard confessed judgment in favour of Olyphant & Co. on the 23rd Sept., and from the fact of his doing so, when there could be no necessity for it, and after his previous action in relation to other creditors, the Court was justified in presuming that he could have had no proper motive unless to give that firm a preference. His letter to Capt. Roberts on the 23rd Sept. confirmed his admitted action on the 20th Sept.; and if that inference were reasonable, the fact of Stoddard confessing judgment on 23rd Sept. in favour of Olyphant & Co., when he refused to pay the Gas Co. on the 20th because he was on the eve of bankruptcy, threw some light upon the intent of his thus acting. The best evidence of his intent were the debtor's acts or admissions. Was it possible to resist the conclusion that Stoddard must have known the effect of his confessing judgment would be to give Olyphant & Co. an unfair advantage? What necessity was there that he should do it? Defendants' Counsel said pressure; he (Mr. R.) said there was no real pressure whatever. Stoddard did not benefit himself in any way by doing it. Counsel took it from the evidence that he knew he was going to become bankrupt, and he had the immediate means of freeing himself from pressure and protecting all his creditors by declaring himself bankrupt. The petition to which Stoddard confessed judgment was served upon him on the 22nd Sept.; by the terms of the petition he had 5 days to consider what course he would pursue, and yet he went next day and confessed judgment. Supposing he had done what he did six days afterwards, i.e. declared himself bankrupt, he would have been relieved of pressure and of the attachment on his property and there would have been no lawsuit. Referring to the Act, from which he quoted, Counsel said the question was whether Stoddard's conduct had been such as to contravene its provisions, which were intended to secure the distribution of a man's assets among all his creditors. The circumstances showed very plainly that he had. Counsel then referred to the cases quoted by the other side, which he said were decided before the passing of the present statute.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he had intended to draw the attention of the Court to the fact that there was an Act of '41 and one of 1,800.

Mr. ROBINSON said his friend had first quoted a case touching on the question of appropriation. If anything had been done regarding the fund in the Bank, by Olyphant & Co., with the assent of everybody, which had placed them in possession, then the case would have been applicable, but nothing had been done. Referring to another case cited by defendants' Counsel he said that, here, there was positive insolvency. The mere contemplation of the act of bankruptcy was one thing and the actual insolvency of the debtor a totally different thing. Having quoted further from the same part of this authority, he said if the Court could dispose, satisfactorily to itself, of the preliminary question—what was passing

in the bankrupt's mind, the rest would easily follow. The pressure that was made here amounted to nothing; the confession of judgment was a voluntary act, it was done by the bankrupt, it was done without any pressure, and not only was there no necessity for it but there was a positive duty on him not to confess it. If the confession had been brought about by some threat, some inconvenience, or some favour, then he could understand his friend's arguments, but there was nothing; and Stoddard had himself said a few days before that he could not pay another debt because he was on the eve of bankruptcy.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said Stoddard only wrote in October, nearly a month after his bankruptcy, to that effect—he did not state it at the time.

Mr. ROBINSON said they had, besides, his application to Capt. Roberts on the 23rd September to show how correct was the account which the bankrupt gave on 17th October of what was passing in his mind in Sept. It so entirely confirmed the truth of what Stoddard was writing that it was impossible to resist the presumption that, when Olyphant & Co., on 22nd Sept., filed their petition, he intended by confessing judgment on the 23rd to give them a preference. Counsel here quoted from Evans' Digest the case of Hall v. Wajer, decided in the U. S. Circuit Court, to show that if insolvency were clearly proved, the bankrupt had no right to make payment, and the presumption was to be taken as in favour of the debtor knowing his own position. Where it might be concluded that there was actual insolvency, and that the bankrupt knew it, payments made under the circumstances would not stand; and this was the law by a statute passed as late as 1867 and a decision as late as 1871. The terms of the Act, he thought, pointed to this conclusion, that the moment they found a debtor doing an act contravening the policy of the Bankruptcy Law, the statute regarded it as unsustainable. He might remark in passing that sec. 14 confirmed this view, for it directed that all attachments made within 4 months of bankruptcy should be dissolved. He now came to the last question his friend had discussed, viz., the appropriation of the money in the hands of the Oriental Bank. So far as he understood questions of this sort, it seemed to him that to make this appropriation legal, several things were requisite which were wanting in the case. In order to bind the fund at all, it was necessary that Stoddard should have given Olyphant & Co. authority to receive it. There was no such authority given. What Stoddard did was, he wrote a letter—not to his Banker—but to Mr. Paterson, and directed him to do something; but he might have written next day cancelling that. Mr. Paterson deposed that even on the very day he paid this money, if Stoddard had gone to him and cancelled the instruction, he would have paid the money to him. There was no communication by Stoddard to Olyphant & Co., by Olyphant & Co. to the Bank, or by the Bank to them, which was necessary. It was perfectly plain that if Stoddard had made himself bankrupt on 23rd Sept., the day he confessed judgment, the funds handed over to Olyphant & Co. must have passed to the assignee. It was therefore a mistake to say that in making the payment he was fulfilling a contract with Olyphant & Co. If there had been a contract, there would have been no necessity for a suit by Olyphant & Co. He might further remark that they, on the 26th Sept., on behalf of the U. S. N. Co., pressed Mr. Stoddard to make himself bankrupt, a fact which he mentioned to show that all the surrounding circumstances proved the payment to have been with intent to give a preference.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.—Olyphant & Co. are not the U. S. N. Co., they are only the agents, acting under instructions of the Directors, for which they must wait.

Mr. ROBINSON considered them bound to look after the Company's interests equally with their own. All the facts of the case showed that it was intended to give a preference, and if the Court thought so, he must ask that it give judgment in favour of the general creditors.

Judgment was reserved.

Clippings.

Mr. Charles Dillon will probably leave Marseilles in May, to assume charge of the French Consulate at Tientsin.—*L. & C. Express.*

A number of articles exhibited in the Chinese section of the Vienna exhibition by Colonel Cooke, of Ningpo, are now on view at the Crystal Palace.—*Ibid.*

The Countess of Errol, Capt. Taylor, left Yokohama at 5 a.m. on the 21st ult. Had fine weather up to Sunday the 3rd May, when encountered a strong breeze from S.E. with rain and heavy sea, which continued until the 4th. Thence, had fine, but sometimes foggy, weather to port, arriving on Wednesday.

The dying words of Yeto Shimpei, when he was about to be beheaded, were in the form of a Japanese verse, of which this is the meaning:—"I, a strong and fearless man, weep in my sleeves, my mind being ashamed by the conduct of my lord (the Mikado).—*Japan Gazette.*

The metals obtained from the Sado mines during January this year, were:—Gold 13,000 momme (one momme 58½ grains troy), nearly 1,580 ozs.; Silver 19,000 momme, about 2,309 ozs.; and copper 49,000 momme or 5,954 ozs. The 3 cwt. of copper is not of much account; but the gold represents, we suppose, some 25,000 dollars.—*Ibid.*

The Japanese native newspapers are adding a new feature of interest for the benefit of their readers. They embellish their papers with woodcuts. Many foreign mechanical processes are thus made plain. The *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun* gave one day last week, several well-drawn and engraved pictures, illustrating the best method of mulberry culture.—*Japan Herald.*

The Mikado, it appears, has issued his commands to Mr. Nakayama, his Consul-General in Milan, to have executed in oil, half-figure, almost life size, portraits of the heads of the fourteen nations to whom he is allied by treaty. The commission has been entrusted to Mr. G. Ugolini, and is expected shortly to be completed.—*Ibid.*

M. Charles de Struve, whose appointment as Russian *Charge d'Affaires* at Yedo has been noticed, we understand was Political Agent in Turkestan, and decided some important geographical questions at and about Kokan. He was imprisoned at Bokhara several months. His brother, M. Otto de Struve, is Superintendent of the Pulkowa Observatory.—*L. & C. Express.*

The Empress on Thursday afternoon, April 9th, proceeded to En Rio Kan, which is situated near the railway station in Tokio, and here held a social levee, which was attended by many of the Court ladies and others of noble blood. This seems to be the first of several entertainments somewhat resembling the famous garden parties held at Windsor and elsewhere.—*Japan Herald.*

The last new sensation among the Japanese is a passion for red-striped lilies. Rabbits having been taxed out of the market, eat-eaters being too rare to get up a profitable and extensive sensation upon; white mice being too plentiful, and monkeys being too hopelessly similar to their owners to create the slightest novelty even among those who least suspect the fellow feeling that makes it impossible to look upon a monkey as a curio, recourse is had to the vegetable kingdom. As it happens, neither native *daikon* nor foreign red cabbage is the elect novelty, but simply lilies having red stripes on the corolla. The market is opening briskly, and, during the past week, single stalks have been sold for 20 ryo a piece.—*Ibid.*

We much fear that a final tragedy will soon have to be recorded in connection with the coolie trade. Many months ago the steamer *Rosita y Nina*, late the *Venus*, left Macao with some 800 coolies on board. News of the vessel was occasionally heard, connected with breakdowns in her machinery, but the latest news, it is asserted, is her reaching Rio de Janeiro, with only between 130 and 150

alive! We shall be glad to be placed in a position to contradict this story, which is at all events going about the Colony and adding another item to the difficulties which beset emigration in any form.—*China Mail*.

As an indication of the superstition attaching to the cure of the various ailments to which flesh is heir among the Japanese, the following is curious. A Bruin that bit a child the other day was killed in consequence, and an enterprising Japanese bought the carcass. The liver of the animal has, it appears, been sold in infinitesimally small morsels to eager seekers after health, as an infallible nostrum for all diseases, at prices which have made the speculation a decided success; whilst the remaining portions, although unavailable for medical purposes, have been readily sold to willing purchasers as dainty food.—*Japan Gazette*.

The *Yung-ning*, late *Union*, has been drawn up on the mud near Gibb Livingston's Wharf, in order to discover the cause of a leak which betrayed itself on her last trip to Hankow. We believe it has been found to be purely local. The *Ping-on*, upon her return from her first trip North since the extensive alterations she underwent, has been in Collyer's Dock, with a view to the correction of a similar defect. She left for Nagasaki on Thursday. The *Fusing* is still in Boyd & Co.'s Dock, where she will probably remain another month, to have the damage she sustained by contact with the Bund at Tientsin made good.

Our readers may care to see the telegram in which news of the riot of the 3rd was conveyed to Hongkong. It is spoiled by the interpolation of "thee"—evidently the work of the recipient in Hongkong.

RIOTS AT SHANGHAI

IN THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT.

A serious riot took place yesterday in the French Settlement.

The mob stoned the foreigners, sacked and burnt the houses. The Police fired and shot several Chinese. The Volunteers have been called out, and the sailors from the various ships landed.

Quietness has been restored, but an uneasy feeling prevails.

The origin of the disturbance is, that the French authorities are making a new road which interferes with the Ningpo graves.

The English Settlement is not affected.

In a letter published in the *Academy*, Lieutenant Cameron states that Dr. Livingstone first reached the middle of the north shore of Lake Bemba; being unable to cross, he doubled back and rounded it, crossing, besides the Chambesi, three other rivers flowing into the lake. "He then went (so far as I can make out) looking for the fountains of Herodotus, and I think crossed the Luapula to the eastward, marching in a dreadful marshy country, with the water for three hours at a time above their waists. Ten of his men died and several ran." From the report of the servant, Chumoi, they had passed the northern shores of Lake Bemba (Bangweolo), and arrived at about 10 degs. S. lat. on the Luapula, when the great traveller was attacked with dysentery, which carried him off in about ten days or a fortnight. Lieutenant Cameron intended to strike for the furthest point reached by Dr. Livingstone in 1871, and endeavour to trace the River Luapula to its outlet.

At the request of C.-Am. Dupré, Commander-in-Chief, and Governor of Cochinchina, the French Government has granted him leave to return to France to re-establish his health, which had suffered from long residence in that country. The Governor left Saigon, March 16th, after having committed the Government of the colony, and the Chief command of the French Navy of the Japan and China seas, to Rear Admiral Krantz. Governor Dupré takes away with him the original of the Treaty of Peace and Alliance between France and Cochinchina, which he had signed with the Ambassadors of H. M. the King of Cochinchina on the 15th of March. This Treaty cannot be made public till after the exchange of the acts of ratifica-

tion and legitimate satisfaction to the political, commercial, and religious interests of the two nations. Rear Admiral Krantz, the Governor pro tem., and Commander-in-Chief, has already commenced with the Ambassadors of H. M. the King of Cochinchina, the discussion of a Treaty of Commerce.

Here is a suggestion for any enterprising speculator:—

"The Commissioners of Scinde, some time ago, issued a proclamation granting head-money of 3d. a dozen for all rats and mice killed in the Province, especially in the district of Hyderabad, the slayer having the privilege of keeping the body and presenting the tail. In China rat-soup is considered equal to oxtail soup, and a dozen rats bring two dollars. A profitable venture might be made from Kurrachee to Canton and Hongkong of salted rats. About 7,000,000 could be gutted and packed on board of a 400-ton ship. The profits would be something as follows:—7,000,000 at 3d. per dozen, 87,500l.; to salting and curing, 50,500l.; total, 138,000l. 7,000,000 at two dollars per dozen, 256,666l. The profit and loss may be estimated as follows:—Cost of production and freight, 138,000l.; value at Chinese market, 256,666l.; profit, 118,666l."—*Times*.

One of fortune's freaks is related in one of the Japanese papers. A samurai, whose name is uncertain, hired a jirikisha, the driver of which was so weak that he excited the indignation of his fare. Added to this, he unfortunately managed to drop the shaft, and the rider was thrown out upon his head and rolled into a puddle. Full of wrath, the samurai struck him severely. The poor fellow apologized in vain. The samurai stormed at him; and, asking how he dared insult him by keeping his head covered whilst he spoke to him, he seized the blue handkerchief with which the man's head was bound, and pulled it off. No sooner had he done so, however, than he repented of his ferocity. To his surprise he discovered in the poor weak jirikisha man his former master, who under the Tycoonate was a hatamoto. The samurai had long been looking for him; and, notwithstanding the awkwardness of the circumstances, he shewed great joy at the discovery. He offered him all the money he had about him, and invited him to accompany him home; and here the curtain falls, so far as the public is concerned.—*Japan Gazette*.

Mr. Elias, who recently arrived in this country with the intention of attempting a journey into Thibet, hopes, we understand by treading in Turner's footsteps, to reach Lhasa. Cooper was foiled in his effort to penetrate Thibet from the Mishmee country, as well as from Bathang, on the China side. We can scarcely press success to the present undertaking, but heartily wish it for the gallant traveller's sake. The prohibition against Englishmen is more severely exercised than it was, when Francisco di Billi visited Lhasa in 1730, or when Turner was deputed by Warren Hastings, in 1783. Huc in 1845 reached Lhasa via Peking, South-Eastern Mongolia and Kho-khou-Noor, and, so far as we can ascertain, is the last European who has approached Lhasa. Curiously enough, Captain Preskewski, in the Russian service, during last year, while skirting South-Eastern Mongolia interviewed Huc's Mongolian guide at Schissa. This veteran declined to accompany or assist him in any way to reach Thibet, assigning as a reason the threats of the Llamas. The only route we would venture to look hopefully towards is that through Nepal. Influence exerted, through the Nepalese Court, might guarantee an English traveller a safe conduct. But so long as the China tea trade of Thibet and the Cis-Thibet countries beyond our frontier, or that of our acknowledged allies, is exclusively centred in the hands of the Llamas, it is vain to seek a commercial opening into Thibet. If that were effected the Lama monopoly would be destroyed, and their temporal power would collapse simultaneously with their spiritual influence, which is said to be solely based on tea! Meanwhile, we are told, a Russian exploring expedition was in the Kho-khou-Noor country in June last, and its leader was using every possible influence to push on to Lhasa.—*Pioneer*.

The *Kiushu* left Swatow at 5.30 p.m. on the 7th. Had fresh breezes the first part of the passage, with heavy rain. Anchored under Quemoy Island on the night of the 8th, with a strong N.E. gale. Got underweigh again on the morning of the 9th. From thence had very variable winds with frequent dense fogs till arrival at 0.30 p.m. of the 12th.

The German str. *Sylvia*, Capt. Johnnamen, left Hamburg March 1st, Malta 15th, Port Said 21st, Suez 23rd, Penang April 17th, Singapore 21st. Arrived at Hongkong 30th. Left May 6th, and arrived in port May 11th. From Singapore to Hongkong had fine weather. Thence, at first, calms, then strong N. and N. E. winds with heavy rains.

The *Lee Yuen* left Tientsin at 5 a.m. on the 1st, at noon anchored, it blowing a strong E. gale. Next day crossed the Bar. Had moderate wind and heavy E. swell. Arrived at Chefoo midnight. Left on Monday at 7 p.m., meeting a strong S. gale. At 6 p.m. met *Chihli*. Anchored at Woosung 7.20 p.m. on 7th. Had strong gales and thick weather throughout voyage.—Cargo, general. Treasure, Tls. 16,000.

The s.s. *Yantai*, Captain Gibson, left Newchwang on the 8th. Off Lightship at 6.30 p.m. At 8 p.m., it came on very equally with continued rain. At midnight heavy squalls with thunderstorm, wind veering all round the compass. At 4 a.m. next day, the gale moderated. Rest of passage light N. N. W. winds. On Friday at 10 a.m. passed a brig-rigged steamer bound N. On Saturday, at daylight, passed a three-masted schooner bound S. Arrived at Shanghai, at 6 p.m. on the 11th.

Shanghai Share Market.

Stock.	Paid up.	Last Divid.	Closing Quotations.
Banks.			
H'kong and S'ha Banking Corp.	\$ 125	12 p. c.	37 1/2 prem.
Steamer Cos.			
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co.	Tls.		Tls.
Union Steam Navigation Company, North-China	100	12 p. c.	110 cash
China Coast S. N. Co.	100	12 p. c.	55
S. N. Co.	Tls. 65		30 noml.
China Merchants S. N. Co.	500	10 p. c.	Tls. 53
Docks.			
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	4 p. c.	205
Footong Dock Co.	100	10 p. c.	90
Gas.			
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 144
French Gas Co.	50	11 p. c.	67
H'kong and China Gas Co. (limited)	£ 10	10 p. c.	£ 70
Insurance.			
China Traders' Co. (Limited)	\$1,000	250 p. sh.	\$1700
N.-China Ins. Co.	Tl. 300	Trienn	Tls. 350
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1871-3	\$1,000	Do.	\$1550
Union Ins. Society of Canton 1874-6	500		\$500
Yongze Insurance Association	£1,500	15 p. c.	£710
China and Japan Marine Ins. Co.	100	12 p. c.	Tls. 103 cash
Chinese Insurance Co. (Limited)	£ 200	12 p. c.	£ 205
H'kong Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	200	£ 58.50 p. sh.	500
Victoria Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	123
China Fire Ins. Co. (Limited)	100	12 p. c.	134
Miscellaneous.			
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Comp.	Tl. 850	12 p. c.	..
Shai and Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	12 p. c.	117
Shai Racket Club.	120	3 p. c.	..
Bridge of Boats (Ningpo)	500	12 p. c.	..
Shai Mun. Debentures—loan 1872.	100	8 p. c.	7
Exchange.			
Bank Sight Rate	73		

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 15TH MAY, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—The home arrivals, since my last report, have been the M. M. steamer *Amazon*, from Marseilles, with the English mail of 27th March, and the steamers *Glencarn*, from London, and *Achilles*, from Liverpool.

TELEGRAMS from London extend to 12th instant, and quote *Mid. Orleans Cotton*, 8½d.; *Grey Shirtings*, 8½-lbs., 10s. 3d.; *Iron*, £11; *Lead*, £20, 10d., and *Discount*, 4 per cent. The export of Plain Cottons, from home to Shanghai during last month, is telegraphed as 17,600,000 yards.

PIECE GOODS.—Foreigners' advices from the out-ports, since last mail-day, have not been particularly cheering, but the natives seem to have received, or they have anticipated heavy orders, and the result has been a large business in PLAIN COTTONS, the chief portion whereof was booked on Monday the 11th instant. Moreover, the business has been pretty generally distributed. Nearly every importer can boast of sales, and that is by no means an insignificant boast now-a-days, albeit the final out-turn will leave little matter for congratulation.

Demand has run strongly on DRILLS, in anticipation—some say—of renewed activity in the North, and of the usual Spring trade by the Hankow Tea-men, and others, because the price has now come within the meaning of the term "cheap." Thus the exciting cause bears somewhat of a speculative aspect. At the same time, "long delivery" has seldom been asked for by buyers, and the inference is that they are sure of their position. Rates have ruled irregularly, but on the whole, a slight advance may be quoted, and the closing tendency is towards still further improvement. The settlements of the week reach nearly 40,000 pieces. About 10,000 pieces of them are of the American Manufacture and were sold at Tls. 3.25 a 3.37½ per piece. The balance is composed almost exclusively of English, 14 and 15-lbs. cloth at Tls. 2.07 a 2.15 for the former weight, and Tls 2.10 a 2.20 per piece for the latter. Mendel's *Pillar* chop 14-lbs. has realised Tls. 2.15 per piece.

Grey Shirtings.—Buying has not been very steady, but still a fair quantity of 9.10/12-lbs., 8½-lbs., and of 6-lbs. have changed hands. For Dewhurst's best *Eagle*—9.10/12-lbs.—Tls. 2.52 has been paid, and for their *Red Pheasant* 6-lb. cloth to arrive Tls. 1.35 per piece has been accepted. In 7-lb. Shirtings there has been scarcely any business. 8½-lbs.—The commoner chops seem to have reached their lowest, if one may judge from the fact that their values have changed but little during the week. There is, however, a notable alteration in other chops which profess to be mediums. Thus for Mendel's *Pillars* the rate of Tls. 1.75 per piece is established, and a forced re-sale of Dewhurst's *Red Pheasants* at Tls. 1.80, shows a lower market for that also. On the other hand a few more *Green Dragons*—Mendel's—have realised Tls. 2.00 per piece, and Tls. 1.99 is still the quotation for *Hand and Branch*. Dewhurst's *Eagles* have not been much sought after, and dealers say that the cloth lettered H. A. is offering at Tls. 1.90, but cannot find a buyer. This is not true, however, and small lots of *Eagle Chop*—not favorites—are reported at Tls. 1.93 per piece. Total sales and re-sales of all weights, estimated at between 90,000 and 100,000 pieces.

White Shirtings.—It has been a matter of difficulty to sell other than 64 Reeds, and, to move the commoner kinds of these even, in spite of a fair demand and light stocks, it has been necessary to accept lower rates: A heavy sale of Dewhurst's best has been effected. The particulars have not transpired, but it is supposed that not less than 20,000 pieces of 64, 60 and 56 reeds have been booked, and that the price is better than Tls. 2.15 per piece for 64 reeds.

T-Cloths.—A steady enquiry has prevailed for 7-lbs. of common to ordinary Mexican quality, and although a fair business has been transacted it has been considerably curtailed by the refusal of buyers to raise their offers. They stick most obstinately at "inside Tls. 1.40," their offers ranging from Tls. 1.35 a 1.38 for 16×18 and 17×18 count. Occasionally a sale of the higher qualities, at about previous rates takes place, but the trade demand for such is soon satisfied, and if transactions are forced, some slight concession on the part of sellers is necessary. The common descriptions of 7-lbs. have also been in good request, and the settlements for the week embrace a fair proportion of those, the prices being Tls. 1.10 a 1.16 per piece. Common 6-lb. T-Cloths have likewise received more attention from the trade of late, and their purchases, at Tls. 1.03 a 1.06 per piece, amount to nearly 1,6000 pieces. The 8-lb. T-cloth market has been quieter, but holders are steady at last quotations. Estimated sales of all weights about 55,000 pieces.

Jeans.—Only a trifling trade has been done. The market is quiet, and prices close weak.

Sheetings.—English 15-lbs. Sheetings have been frequently asked for, but buyers have not succeeded in getting many. The rates tendered are very low, and considering the favorable position of stocks holders do not seem so anxious now to realise.

Fancy Cottons.—The enquiry for 2½-lb. *Turkey Red* Cambrics has continued. It has not been very strong, however, and, probably, if there were heavier stocks of the article, it would not have attracted so much notice. Some good 3-lb. cloth has been placed at Tls. 2.08 per piece; and a few 22-inch *Velvets* have been quitted at Tls. 0.16 per yard. Besides these, the wants of buyers, as far as we can learn, have comprehended only some assorted *Chintzes*, *Blue Hankerchiefs*, *Gentian Shirtings*, and *Dyed Brocades* at about former quotations.

Woollens.—The reported transactions in Woollen Goods have been few, and insignificant in extent, and at the close there is no indication of improvement. A small lot—200 pieces—C.P.H. *Scarlet Long Ells* has been placed at Tls. 6.70 per piece, but assorted are still unsaleable, and ordinary chops of *Scarlet* are now worth only Tls. 6.40, at which one parcel of about 400 pieces has been disposed of. A faint enquiry for *Scarlet Camlets* of particular chop has been experienced, but it has apparently been supplied by native speculators at Tls. 15.00 a 15.15 per piece. In the other Woollen articles there has been very little movement, and quotations are nominally the same as when last mail left.

C.P.H.	Scarlet.	Dark Blue.	Gentian.	Green.	Orange.	Ash.	White.	Purple.	Black.	Brown.
Camlets, per piece	Tls. 15.0.0	14.8.0	14.5.0	14.0.0	15.0.0	...	14.0.0	13.8.0	14.8.0	...
Long Ells, per piece	6.7.0	6.1.0	5.7.0	6.1.0	6.3.0	...	...	6.4.0	6.4.0	...
Spanish Stripes, per yard	0.5.9	0.5.8	0.5.7	0.6.3	0.6.3	0.5.5	0.5.5	0.5.7	0.5.8	0.6.5

	Grey Shirtings.	T-Cloths.	White Shirtings.	Drills.	Jeans & Twills.	Sheetings.	Dyed Shirtings.	Spots, White.	Spots, Dyed.	Brocades, White.	Brocades, Dyed.	Damasks Dyed.	Chintzes.
Stocks, last night. Pcs.	855,000	710,000	39,200	409,500	61,300	37,000	...	2,000	...	...	29,300	4,350	84,500
Against 15/5/73 ..	1,323,800	1,354,800	139,700	377,500	125,800	49,600	21,300	8,000	3,400	1,800	8,900	3,200	60,600

Turkey Reds.	Velvets.	Velvet-eens.	Handkerchiefs, doz.	Muelins.	Dimitics.	Spanish Stripes.	M & B. Cloths.	Camlets.	Long Ells.	Lastings.	Lastings-Craps.	Lustres.	
												Plain	Figured
11,000	20,000	9,100	81,300	21,500	8,700	28,100	19,500	14,400	14,180	3,240	2,300	14,300	109,700
26,300	15,400	1,700	131,700	26,900	6,800	14,500	19,900	18,300	54,300	9,600	7,800	19,400	87,400

Stocks last night are exclusive of cargoes ex *Ada*, *A. Carleton*, *Ulysses*, *Glencarn*, *Agamemnon*, *Tigre*, *Gordon Castle*, *Hongkong*, *Tchihatchoff*, *Della*, *Russia*, *Hochung*, *Glaucus*, *Amazon*, *Achilles*, several Coasters, and of sundry re-exports.

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—		T.m.c.	T.m.c.	T-CLOTHS—		VELVETEENS—Black, 18 in.,		0.1.2½, 0.1.3½
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	pc.	1.3.8	1.6.5	6-lbs. 24yds. 32in. Ord.	p.pc. 1.0.3	1.0.7	26 in.,	0.1.7, 0.1.5
8½ @ 8½ lbs.		1.6.7	1.9.7	7-lbs. do. do.	1.1.3	1.1.8	BLUE DENIMS	0.0.3½, 0.0.8
9 @ 9½ lbs.		2.1.5	2.3.0	6-lbs. Mex.	1.2.0	1.2.5	DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in. ...	pc. 1.2.0, 1.4.0
9½ @ 10 lbs.		2.3.5	2.5.1	7-lbs.	1.3.5	1.5.5	41 in. ...	1.4.0, 1.7.0
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—				8 to 8½-lbs.	1.5.5	1.7.0	MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in. ...	0.6.5, 0.8.5
40 yds. 36 in. 56 Reed	pc.	1.7.0	1.8.0	Better kinds and XX	1.8.0	2.1.5	CAMLETS, English, SS	14.0.0, 14.3.0
60 reed		1.8.0	1.9.0	HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue 28in. ½ dz.	0.4.5	0.5.5	GG	14.2.5, ...
64		1.9.0	2.0.5	Brown...	0.3.6	0.4.2	SSG	14.1.5, ...
64	Best & 66 Reed	2.1.0	2.2.0	SPOTTED SHIRTINGS, White ½ pc.	2.0.8	2.1.0	MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ½ yd.	0.7.5, 1.6.5
68 @ 72 reed.		2.2.5	2.3.5	Dyed, ..	pc. 2.4.5	2.6.0	SPANISH STRIPES nom.	0.5.2, 0.5.5
DRILLS, Am. 40yds 30in 15lbs		3.4.0	3.6.0	BROCADES—White, 40yds. ½ pc.	2.1.5	2.2.6	T. T. B.	0.5.5
English, ..		2.1.0	2.3.0	Dyed	2.8.0	3.0.0	LONG ELIS—	
Do. Fine to Finest		2.5.0	2.7.0	DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.	4.4.0	4.8.0	Scarlet, 24 yd. HH	pc. 6.7.0, ...
Dutch, .. 13 @ 14½ lbs.	Limited.			GENTIAN SHIRTINGS.	2.3.0	2.6.5	Assorted, H H	nom. 6.0.0, ...
JEANS, D'ch., 30yd. 30in. 8½lb.	2.0.5	2.1.0		CHINTZ—Assorted.	pc. 1.2.5	1.4.5	CPH	6.1.0, 6.3.0
English, .. 8 @ 8½ lbs.	1.7.7½, 1.9.2			Blue and Brown..	1.1.8	1.2.3	GG	6.2.0, ...
American, ..	None.			Scarlet.	1.4.0	1.4.5	LASTINGS, 30 yds	10.0.0, 12.0.0
SHEETINGS—				T. REDS, 24yds. 2½ @ 3lbs. 32in.	1.7.0	2.1.0	CRAP LASTINGS, 30 yds...	4.8.0, 9.0.0
Amr., 40yds. 36 @ 28in. 15lbs.	pc. 3.2.0, 3.3.0			Do. Best	2.3.0	2.6.5	CRAP LUSTRES	3.4.0, 3.9.0
Eng., .. 14½ @ 16lbs.	pc. 2.1.0, 2.3.0			VELVETS—Black, 22 in. ...	½ yd. 0.1.5	0.1.7½	ORLEANS—Figured, 30 yds.	3.2.0, 4.0.0
							Do. Spot & Stork Patterns.	3.2.0, 4.2.0

METALS.—Nail Rod Iron.—No further business to report; dealers seem to have sufficient supplies for the present and are content to wait in the expectation of lower prices. Lead.—The market is in rather a peculiar way at present. Indeed there is hardly any market, and yet, holders are somewhat firmer than they were. The trade demand is exceedingly small, but buyers cannot any longer get their trifling wants supplied at their own terms—and they have had to pay Tls. 5.25 per picul for the sum of the week's Settlements—viz., 300 a 500 piculs of L. B. Tin.—The article is improving but slowly. Holders, however, are very strong, anticipating higher rates as the season progresses. The latest telegrams from Singapore quoting an advance has strengthened importers' hands considerably. No other change in the metal market to report.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.

		Tls. m. c.			Tls. m. c.
QUICKSILVER—American	per Pcl.	150.0.0 a	COTTON—Common New	per Pcl.	8.8.0 a 9.0.0
TIN PLATES—14 x 10	per Box.	6.5.0 a 6.7.5	Medium		9.2.0 a 9.4.0
Small			Best		10.2.0 a 10.4.5
IRON WIRE—No. 17	nominal per Pcl.	7.5.0 a 7.7.5	SUGAR—White.....Swatow, No. 1 Nom.		6.2.0 a 6.9.0
18	no demand.	8.2.5 a	" 2		5.5.0 a 6.2.0
19/23		8.2.5 a	" 3		5.0.0 a 5.7.0
STRAITS TIN — Fong Hing	nom.	23.2.0 a 23.3.0	Canton, ... 1		5.4.0 a 5.6.0
Fok Chok		22.0.0 a	" 2		5.0.0 a 5.2.0
Common Chops		16.0.0 a	" 3		4.5.0 a 5.0.0
STEEL	per Tub	3.4.0 a 3.5.0	Brown...Swatow, Best		3.2.0 a 3.8.0
Bamboo		3.7.5 a 3.9.0	Common		2.8.0 a 3.2.0
JAPAN COPPER—Finger	nominal per Pcl.	20.5.0 a 21.0.0	" Canton,		3.2.0 a 3.6.0
Slab, best		1.9.5 a 20.0.0	" Common		2.4.0 a 3.0.0
Ore		19.0.0 a	PEPPER—Black		9.5.0 a
HOOP IRON		3.7.0 a 3.8.0	White		18.0.0 a 19.0.0
PIG IRON	per Ton	34.0.0 a 34.5.0	RATTANS—Common		2.6.0 a 3.2.0
NAILROD IRON—			Good to fine		3.8.0 a 4.0.0
Dawe's Best	(Nom) per Pcl.	3.4.0 a	Best		4.2.0 a 4.4.0
Belgian	do.	3.0.0 a	SAPAN WOOD—3 pieces to the picul		3.0.0 a 3.1.0
M. M. Crown	do.	3.2.5 a 3.3.0	5	& inf.	2.5.0 a 2.6.0
Bar—Daves	do.	3.2.0 a 3.3.5	SANDALWOOD—South Sea		3.7.0 a 3.8.0
Round	do.	3.2.0 a 3.6.0	Timor		9.0.0 a 10.0.0
LEAD—L B	noml.	5.2.0 a 5.2.5	Malabar		15.5.0 a 17.5.0
Japanese and Common Brands		5.0.0 a 5.1.0	MANGROVE BARK		0.7.0 a 1.3.0
			FLINT STONES,		0.4.0 a 0.4.5

COALS.—The Coal market continues quiet, and prices are nominal, with a drooping tendency.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage for coasting purposes is in more abundant supply, and may again be secured on easier terms. The steamships *Agamemnon*, *Cavador Castle*, *Gordon Castle*, and *Hongkong*, and the sailing ships *Cutty Sark* and *Ada* will load Teas at Hankow for London. Several of these vessels have sailed hence during the week.

COTTON.—There has been more doing in this article during the week, but prices remain unchanged. The exports are intended chiefly for the Southern markets, and the harbour has daily presented a very lively appearance with cargo-boats—Cotton laden—passing to the receiving steamers.

EXCHANGE.—There has been but a small business transacted for this mail, and rates on London continue firm, Bank drafts being quoted 6s. 0½d. a 6s. 0½d.; First-class Mercantile bills, 6s. 0½d. a 6s. 0½d., and Documentary, 6s. 0½d. On India, rates have advanced to Rs. 310½ a 311, at which, however, there are but few buyers. On Hongkong, there is no change in quotations, and only a limited business doing at 27½ a 27¾ Banks, and 27½ a 27¾ for Private bills.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, at sight	5s. 10½d. a 5s. 10½d. ½ Tl.
" " " at 6 months' sight	6s. 0½d. a 6s. 0½d. "
Credits, at 6 months' sight	6s. 0½d. a 6s. 0½d. "
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	6s. 0½d. "
ON PARIS.—Banks at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.57½ "
Credits, at 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.65 "
Bills with Documents, 6 months' sight	Fcs. 7.65 "
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank Bills demand nom.	Rs. 310½ a 311 ½ 100 Tails
ON BOMBAY.—" " " " "	Rs. 310½ a 311 "
ON HONGKONG.—Bank Bills, demand, 27½ a 27¾ per cent discount.	
Private Bills, at 15 days' sight, 27½ a 27¾ per cent discount.	
INTEREST.—8 per cent per annum on first-class securities.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—73.55 Tls. per 100 Dollars.
CAROLUS DOLLARS.—81
PEKIN GOLD BARS.—98 Touch, 167.00 Tails, Shanghai Currency per Bar of Tls. 9.7.2 Chauping weight.
HAIKWAN SYCEE.—111.4.0 Tails Shanghai Currency per 100 Tls. Haikwan weight.
CANTON SYCEE.—109.5.0 Tails Shanghai Currency per 100 Tails Canton weight (nominal).
BAR SILVER. — 998 Touch or 17½ Betterness, Tls. 111.4 Shanghai Currency per 100 Tails, Canton weight.
COPPER CASH.—1,615 per Tael.

OPIUM.—Our last report was dated 1st instant, since which time transactions in all kinds have been on a very limited scale. Imports are, per mail steamer *Delta*, 873 chests *Malwa*, and 100 chests *Patna*; by other steamers, 49 chests *Malwa*, and 606 chests *Patna*. The steamer *Nizam*, with London mails of 3rd April, and about 900 chests opium, arrived this (Saturday) afternoon.

Malwa was last quoted Tls. 465 for first quality drug; there was, however, nothing done at this rate, in fact there has been no enquiry until the last two days, when sales have been made to the extent of about 200 chests at Tls. 460 for really good drug, with 2½ catties allowance in weight, and this must be taken as the closing rate; for first quality hard cake drug a few tael better might be obtained. The estimated stock is 1,929 chests, of which 500 chests is bargained opium.

Patna.—Closing quotations were for new, Tls. 400 a 410; old, Tls. 448 a 450. In this kind there has been only a moderate amount of business both for cash and time, at slightly better rates, and we are of opinion that present rates will be maintained, as late advices both from Calcutta and Hongkong quote an advance at those places. We now quote new, Tls. 417 cash, Tls. 415 time; old, Tls. 455 a 456.

Benares was last quoted, new, Tls. 398; old, Tls. 426. As usual, but very little enquiry for this description. Present rates are—Tls. 408 new, and Tls. 430 old. The estimated stock of *Patna* and *Benares* is 1,951 chests.

Stock on 30th April	MALWA,	1,961	Chests.		PATNA,	1,667	Chests.
Receipts since	"	922	"		"	706	"
	Total.....	2,883	"	Total	"	2,373	"
Deliveries	"	954	"		"	422	"
Present Stock	"	1,929	"		"	1,951	"
Bargained Opium.....				500 Chests.			

PRICES SINCE LAST ENGLISH MAIL.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Price.
Malwa—New, ...	Tls. 465	460	460
Old, ...	Tls. —	—	—
Patna—New, ...	Tls. 419	410	417
Old, ...	Tls. 456	448 a 450	455 a 456

EXPORTS.

TEA.—Since the date of our last there have been no transactions either in Black or Green Tea, and the small stock of the latter (about 2,000 packages) will no doubt be held over for mixing with the new leaf. The past season closes with an export, *exclusive* of lost cargoes:—

To Great Britain—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
BLACK	58,712,935 lbs.	61,460,385 lbs.	70,620,728 lbs.
GREEN	9,947,108 "	11,270,822 "	8,279,144 "
	68,660,043 lbs.	72,731,207 lbs.	78,899,872 lbs.

Export to United States and Canada—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
BLACK	801,149 lbs.	1,275,964 lbs.	1,940,204 lbs.
GREEN	20,147,426 "	22,255,867 "	20,503,266 "
	20,948,575 lbs.	23,531,831 lbs.	22,443,470 lbs.

The Export, as compared with that of last season, gives the following results:—

To Great Britain—Black	2,747,450 lbs.	Deficiency.
Do. —Green	1,323,714 "	do.
„ America —Black	474,815 "	do.
Do. —Green	2,108,441 "	do.

Total Export to Great Britain from all China, is as follows:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.	1871-72.
From Shanghai to date.....	68,660,043 lbs.	72,731,207 lbs.	78,899,872 lbs.
„ Foochow total season	55,488,663 "	52,937,142 "	52,126,620 "
„ Canton 22nd April	15,775,807 "	20,492,303 "	17,180,867 "
	139,924,513 lbs.	146,160,652 lbs.	148,207,359 lbs.

Black.—The market has not yet opened in Hankow, and we have nothing to add to the remarks made in our last report. The weather has continued to be favourable, and the New Tea Crop is likely to be both good and abundant. Masters of Hankow Teas were expected about the 20th; the Ningchows were looked for a few days earlier, and it is said that these kinds will lay down at Tls. 6 higher cost to the Teamen than last season.

Green.—We have no settlements to report. From the Teenkai, Fychow, and Moyune Districts no reliable news respecting the New Crop has reached us. We hear that fewer Hongts have been opened in Pinguey, and that the price of Leaf is, in consequence, much cheaper than it was last year. The weather has been good, and the yield is likely to be of fine quality.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

MAY 16, 1874.

ARRIVALS.—May 11th, German steamer *Sylvia*, from London; British steamer *Yantai*, from London.

DEPARTURES.—None, other than Coasters.

SILK.—The English mail steamer takes about 200 bales.

EXCHANGE.—On London, Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 6s. 0d. a 6s. 0½d. First-class Credits to Bank, 6s. 0d. a 6s. 0½d. First-class to Private buyers, 6s. 0½d. Private and Documentary, 6s. 0½d. On Paris, Bank, Frs. 7.57½. Private, Frs. 7.67½. On India—Bombay Bank, Rs. 311 a 312. Calcutta Bank, Rs. 311 a 312. On Hongkong, Bank Bills, demand, 27½ per cent. discount. Private, 15 days' sight, 27½. Gold Bars, Tls. 167.00. Bar Silver, Sh. Tls. 111.30. Mexican dollars, Sh. Tls. 73.55 per 100. Carolus dollars, Sh. Tls. 81.10 per 110. Copper cash, 1,610 per tael.

SHARES continue very dull and prices low. There was a move in S. S. N. and several parcels changed hands. Cash price remains at Taels 100.

THE weather has been fine and mild—temperature from 60 to 74.

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY AND
FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24 OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.

Established 1799.

PRIZE MEDAL,



LONDON 1862.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

London, 1862—Prize Medal.
Paris, 1867—Only Silver Medal.
Cordova, 1872—Only Medal awarded.
Lima, 1872—The Silver Medal.
Vienna, 1873—Grand Medal "Progress"

PRIZE MEDAL,



PARIS 1867.

Atkinsons' celebrated Eau de Cologne

Is now manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Ethereal Essence of Lavender

Is also manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' White Rose.

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Are manufactured in "Bond" and shipped duty free.

Atkinsons' Brown Windsor Soap. Atkinsons' Bears' Grease.

Atkinsons' Cold Cream. Atkinsons' Sachet Powder.

Atkinsons' Circassian Rose Opiate for the Teeth.

Atkinsons' Violet Powder. Atkinsons' Rose Toilet Powder.

Atkinsons' Perfumed Hair Oils of all odours.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured in bond, and shipped duty free, at great reduction.

Price List on application.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSONS' goods orders should therefore be sent direct or through Commission Houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

30ju-74 40



YARROW & HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 3 persons	complete from £192 to £270
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £260 to £350
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £324 to £430
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £476 to £610
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £869 to £1040
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY, ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

7ju 74 o-a-f 37

June 7th, 1873.

Health for a Shilling, BY THE USE OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

If your Liver be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your Stomach be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your Blood impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

The Friend to All. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf



LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.



Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers Oilmen and universally.

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OLD CREEK.

西馬路

RUE DE NINGPO.

DEFENCE

CREEK

GRAVES

四明公所

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ROAD

同濟醫院

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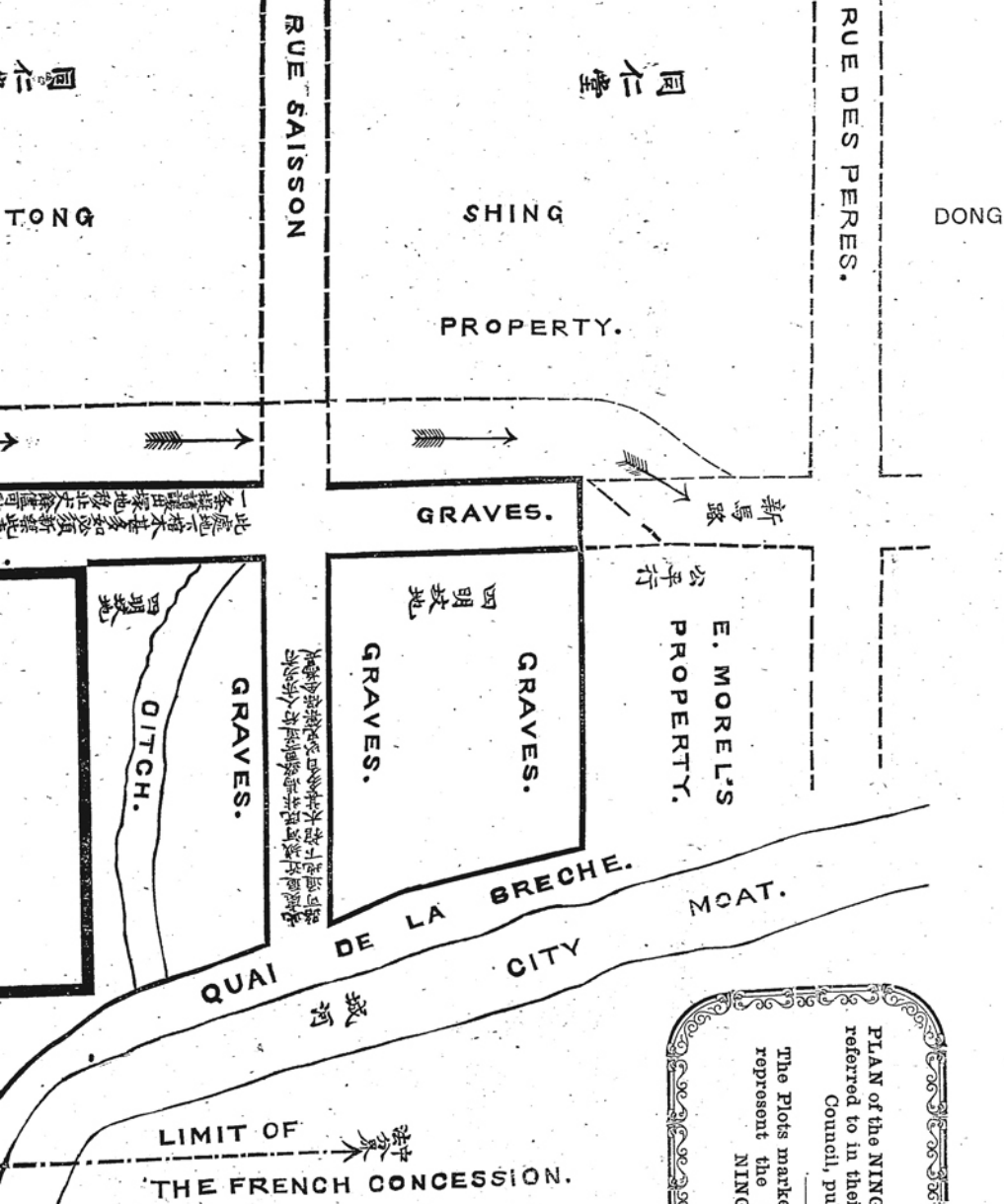
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PLAN of the NINGPO GUILD PROPERTY referred to in their Petition to the French Council, published last week.

The Plots marked with THICK LINES represent the PROPERTIES of the NINGPO GUILD.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
May 8	Lee Yuen	Chi str	784	Tisdall	Tientsin	May 1	General	C. M. S. N. Co
...	8 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	...	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow	...	do	Frazar and Co
...	8 Range	Fr corv		Lamballe				
...	8 Cadmus	H. M. S.	1466	W. H. White	Foochow, &c.	...	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	8 Yungning	Chi str	324	Murray	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	9 Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	9 Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	Russell and Co
...	10 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	...	do	Siemssen and Co
...	10 Ningpo	Br str	716	Rayner	H'kong & Canton	...	do	P. and O. Co
...	10 Orissa	Br str	1119	Pockley	Hongkong	...	do	
...	10 Frolic	H. M. g-b				...	do	Russell and Co
...	10 Fychow	Am str	879	Paul	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Russell and Co
...	10 Pacuting	Am str	640	Wells	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
...	11 Sylvia	Ger str	970	Johannsen	London	Feb 25	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	11 Ichang	Br str	699	Tapp	Hankow and Ports	May 8	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
...	11 Yentai	Br str	597	Gibson	London		do	
...	12 Montcalm	Fr. l-clad		Lespes	Hongkong		do	Russell and Co
...	12 Hupeh	Am str	1079	Harmon	Hankow and Ports	...	do	Messageries Maritimes
...	12 Amazon	Fr str	1907	Champenois	Hongkong	...	Mails, etc.	Russell and Co
...	13 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	...	General	Geo. F. Bowman
...	13 Acantha	Br str	652	Young	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	...	do	Nils Moller
...	13 Alma	Am bq	373	Lord	Nagasaki	...	Coals	Master
...	13 Countess of Errol	Br bq	218	Taylor	Yokohama	...	General	Olyphant and Co
...	13 Kishu	Am str	685	Deville	Swatow	May 7	do	Gilman and Co
...	14 Crocus	Br str	1297	Joy	Nagasaki	...	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	14 Achilles	Br str	1550	Russell	Liverpool	Mar 10	do	Siemssen and Co
...	14 Yangtze	Br str	782	Corner	Hongkong, etc.	May 7	do	Master
...	14 Courier	Rus str	490	Lemashefski	Nagasaki	...	do	
...	14 D. Estrees	Fr corv			Hongkong	...	do	Russell and Co
...	14 Chibli	Am str	763	Patterson	Chefoo & Tientsin	...	do	

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

DATE.	SHIP'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DISPATCHED BY
May 8	New York	Am str	1373	Furber	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	General	Geo. F. Bowman
...	8 China	Ger str	648	Hennings	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
...	8 Delta	Br str	1019	Edmond	Nagasaki	do	P. & O. S. N. Co.
...	8 Hongkong	Br str	1221	Comley	Hankow	do	Siemssen and Co
...	8 Fire Queen	Am str	1123	Andrews	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	8 Agamemnon	Br str	1550	Thompson	Hankow	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	8 Ashuelot	U. S. Cor			Chinkiang		
...	8 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	9 Peking	Br str	1274	McQueen	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
...	9 Haining	Br str	546	Hutchison	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
...	9 Gordon Castle	Br str	1280	Ritchie	Hankow	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
...	9 Shantung	Am str	724	Winsor	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Russell and Co
...	9 Dragon	Br str	472	Paynter	Foochow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	9 Bertha	Ger sch	204	Petrowsky	Nagasaki	do	J. S. Baron
...	10 Fusiya	Am str	1113	West	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	10 Russia	Rus str	1543	Kasy	Hankow	do	Olyphant and Co
...	10 Tigre	Fr str	1721	Lecointre	Hongkong	Silk and General	Messageries Maritimes
...	10 Lancefield	Br bq	1106	Doron	Hankow	General	Butterfield and Swire
...	11 Lee Yuen	Chi str	734	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	11 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	11 Shanghai	Br str	1198	Hardie	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield & Swire
...	12 Caller Ou	Br sh	674	Rea	Ilo Ilo	Ballast	Frazar and Co
...	12 Golden Age	Am str	1158	Coy	N'saki Hiogo, &c.	General	Geo. F. Bowman
...	12 Wildwood	Am sh	1100	Frost	Cebu	Ballast	Olyphant and Co
...	13 Shanse	Am str	561	Steele	Chefoo & Tientsin	General	Russell and Co
...	13 Plymouth Rock	Am str	768	Simmons	Hankow and Ports	do	Russell and Co
...	13 Ningpo	Br str	716	Rayner	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
...	13 Appin	Br str	394	Russell	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
...	13 Hochung	Chi str	849	Andrews	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	13 Han Yang	Br str	257	Bell	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
...	13 Kiangse	Am str	574	Pratt	Ningpo	do	Russell and Co
...	14 Ichang	Br str	699	Tapp	Hankow & Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire

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